

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 005

8 January 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Vasilyev Writes in PRAVDA on 1981 World Events [3 Jan] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Intelligence Activities in USSR Exposed A 1
 [PRAVDA 7 Jan]
 Soviet Media View U.S. 'Militarization' A 2
 New Pentagon Budget [Levchenko] A 2
 'Myopic Policy' [Kuchkin] A 2
 Increasing Concern, Protests [PRAVDA] A 3
 Grim Economic Realities [Ablamov] A 4
 TASS Reports U.S. Harboring Nazi War Criminals A 5
 TASS Critical of U.S. Hosting 1984 Olympics A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Expansion of Sino-Japanese Military Ties Viewed [Anatolyev] C 1
 Outgoing Soviet Ambassador to Japan Interviewed [KYODO] C 2
 Pyongyang Party Delegation Ends Moscow Visit C 2
 [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Dec]

EASTERN EUROPE

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Scores U.S. Comments on Poland F 1
 Soviet, East, West Reaction to U.S. Sanctions F 1
 USSR Calls Sanction 'Flea Bite' [Kazanskiy] F 1
 U.S. Allies' Reaction [PRAVDA] F 3
 Canada Not Supporting Sanctions F 4
 East Bloc Media Cited [PRAVDA 2 Jan] F 4
 Soviet Reports on Current Situation in Poland F 4
 7 Jan TASS Report F 4
 APN Correspondent [Leonidov] F 5
 'Subversive' Student Groups F 6
 Solidarity Propaganda Plans [Mikhaylov in PRAVDA] F 7
 Moscow Assails Kuro's Role in Solidarity F 8
 SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Claims KSS-KOR, CIA Link F 10
 [Nakaryakov, 27 Dec]
 Paris Magazine, Polish Counterrevolution Linked F 12
 [Vasilkov in TRUD 27 Dec]
 TASS Transmits PAP Report on ZBOWID Message F 13
 PRAVDA Report on Jablonski New Year Message [2 Jan] F 14
 Rachkov Views Decline of Polish Foreign Trade F 14
 [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 52]
 Warsaw PZPR Delegation Ends Moscow Visit F 17
 [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Dec]
 Polish Education Under Secretary Appointed F 18
 Brezhnev Congratulates SFRY's Dragosavac F 18
 IZVESTIYA Cites Rome Reports of Kosovo Unrest [22 Dec] F 18
 Skachkov, CSSR Trade Minister Meet 21 Dec [IZVESTIYA 21 Dec] F 18

WESTERN EUROPE

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Links Red Brigades, CIA [8 Jan]	G 1
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views U.S., W. Europe Stands [Borisov, 25 Dec]	G 1
Maltese Foreign Minister Arrives in Moscow	G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. 'Provocative Canard' on Libyan Plot Fails	H 1
Lack of Evidence [Levchenko]	H 1
Policy Behind Reagan 'Slip' [Trushin]	H 1
Demonstrations in Sudan Recall Events in Egypt	H 2
U.S., Israel Escalate Middle East Tension	H 3
PRAVDA Cites Yasir 'Arafat Anniversary Message [2 Jan]	H 3
U.S. Delays Payments to Iran, Will Press Claims	H 4
Aide Queried on USSR-Algerian Cooperation Talks [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 23 Dec]	H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Trade 'Reconnaissance Mission' to Africa [Romantsov]	J 1
Brezhnev Message Exchange With Upper Volta Leader [PRAVDA 25 Dec]	J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Using Canal Zone To Train for Intervention	K 1
---	-----

BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Shevardnadze at Brezhnev Exhibition in Tbilisi [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Dec]	L 1
World Leaders Send Greetings to Brezhnev	L 1
Heng Samrin Message [PRAVDA 20 Dec]	L 1
Brezhnev Thanks Heng Samrin [Phnom Penh]	L 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Message [PRAVDA 22 Dec]	L 2
Tudeh Party Greetings [PRAVDA 21 Dec]	L 2
Castro Greets Brezhnev [PRAVDA 19 Dec]	L 3
Zhivkov, Filipov Message [PRAVDA 19 Dec]	L 4
Lao Leaders' Message [PRAVDA 20 Dec]	L 6
Berlinguer Greets Brezhnev [PRAVDA 22 Dec]	L 7
Tsedenbal Greetings [PRAVDA 19 Dec]	L 8
Turkey's Evren Greets Brezhnev [PRAVDA 22 Dec]	L 9
Diplomatic Missions Message	L 10
More Birthday Messages [PRAVDA 21 Dec]	L 10
Finland's Koivisto [PRAVDA 22 Dec]	L 10
Indian Publication Marks Brezhnev Birthday [PRAVDA 19 Dec]	L 11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Estonian Opposition Plans Further Protests [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 3 Jan]	R 1
Jewish, Ukrainian Nationalist Ties Scored [Toropovskiy in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 25 Dec]	R 2
Yerevan Gorispolkom Discusses 5-Year Plan	R 2
Seminar on Party Organization Completed [PRAVDA UKRAINY 13 Dec]	R 3
Trade Union Conference Held in Samarkand	R 3
'Academic Council' Lauds Brezhnev Works [PRAVDA 18 Dec]	R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Deputy Minister Views USSR Nuclear Power Program [Sapozhnikov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec]	S 1
Deputy Minister on Power Industry Problems [Semenov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Dec]	S 3
Construction of W. European Gas Pipeline Begun	S 3
Miners' Wages To Increase 25 Percent in 1982	S 3
Coal Industry TU Congress Ends in Moscow	S 3
Geology Ministry Official on Use of Minerals [Filko in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 29 Dec]	S 4
Money Allocated for Construction Projects	S 4
TRUD Assesses Damage of Azerbaijan Earthquake [Dzhafarov, 25 Dec]	S 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Artificial Satellite Cosmos-1331 Launched 7 Jan	U 1
Satellite Brings TV to Kustanay Farmers [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 19 Dec]	U 1
Soviet Antarctic Expedition Arrives at Polar Camp	U 1
Briefs: Influenza Vaccine; Armenian Chemical Waste	U 1

VASILYEV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON 1981 WORLD EVENTS

PMO71501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Notes of an International Commentator": "Defending Peace, Independence and Progress"]

[Text] Shrouded in snowstorms, swept by hot desert winds and washed by warm tropical rains, the world was entered 1982 in all its multicolored variety. The stream of events in the old year of 1981 has complex, contradictory and dramatic. It is not easy to summarize the seeming turmoil of events, faces and facts which make up the living fabric of 365 days. It is no simple matter to find their common denominator or single out the main natural laws of the year.

Looking back at the turn of the year, we see that although the clouds which gathered thickly on the international horizon at the beginning of the eighties have not been dispersed, a clear sky now shines through intermittently. The struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to eliminate the threat of war and preserve and deepen detente is exerting a beneficial influence on the international situation. Despite the increased aggressiveness of imperialism -- above all American imperialism -- peace was upheld in 1981. And that is the year's main result.

Under Lenin's Banner

Looking back on the past year, we see a whole panoply of events, major and minor. And the highest, shimmering peak which rises above them all is the year's main event -- the 26th CPSU Congress. Guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Soviet communists' highest forum gave a profound analysis of the most important trends in world development and defined ways and methods in the struggle to prevent war, curb the arms race, strengthen detente and defend the peoples' freedoms.

"Defending peace: There is now no more important task in the international sphere for our party and our people, indeed for all the planet's peoples" -- those words, pronounced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 23 February 1981 beneath the vaults of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, embodied in crystallized form the meaning of the tireless efforts of the CPSU, our country and the entire socialist community in the international arena. Giving concrete form to these noble aspirations, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a set of major foreign policy initiatives -- measures to limit and reduce arms and to eliminate and prevent crises and conflict situations in various parts of the globe and steps to deepen detente and develop peaceful cooperation between states. These initiatives have been called the peace program for the eighties.

The CPSU's foreign policy program and the practical activity of our party and the Soviet Government have a powerful, good influence on the international situation. In this respect exceptional significance is attached to L.I. Brezhnev's untiring activity. That is why, in marking the 75th birthday of the CPSU and Soviet state leader, millions of people on all continents gave him due credit as the outstanding champion of peace and friendship between peoples. The USSR's struggle for peace boosts the activeness of the millions-strong movement of peace supporters and encourages realistically-minded Western figures to make reasonable decisions. "The hand of Moscow!" the anticommunists cry, looking out from their offices on the surging sea of antiwar demonstrations in Bonn, Amsterdam, Rome and London. Measuring everyone by their own mercenary standards, they slander the Soviet Union, accusing us of "bribing gullible Western Europeans." Yes, we are winning over the minds and hearts of Western people. Only not with well-thumbed dollar bills and pound notes, but with the reasonableness of our initiatives and the purity of our ideas, which accord with the interests of all mankind. Yes, the hand of Moscow is stretched out to everyone -- the hand of friendship and cooperation.

Reviewing the past year, we can see how consistently, persistently, flexibly and enterprisingly our party and state have implemented the program elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. A broad response was aroused throughout the world by the appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" published on 23 June 1981 by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries formed the basis of important decisions adopted by the 36th UN General Assembly session, including the declaration proclaiming the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against mankind. Only the United States and its most zealous NATO allies and also the Beijing hegemonists dared to come out openly against the moral and political pledges which bind the hands of the instigators of aggression.

Our country's labor for the sake of peace was truly tremendous in the past year. There were the Soviet leadership's appeals to foreign countries' leaders with proposals on lessening the danger of war; the public struggle against the enemies of peace and detente at international forums -- from the United Nations to the Madrid meeting; diplomatic activity with the aim of resuming various kinds of talks which had been broken off -- through no fault of ours.

A major political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties was Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 22-25 November 1981 visit to the FRG. The talks held in Bonn were focused on a cardinal question: How to avert the threat hanging over Europe as a result of plans to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. L.I. Brezhnev put forward realistic, constructive new proposals aimed at attaining a mutually acceptable agreement. The talks reaffirmed the great significance of maintaining summit-level political dialogue.

The peace-loving nature of our foreign policy arises from the very nature of socialism, which, for the first time in mankind's history, put an end to the exploitation of the working people, militarism and states' aggressive aspirations. Upholding peace and the peoples' right to free, independent development, the Soviet Union acts in close collaboration with the friends which share its ideals and goals -- the socialist community countries.

In the past year socialist countries continued to advance successfully, achieving new successes in the development of the economy, cultural building and the improvement of their defense capability. The socialist community remained the most dynamic, most rapidly growing sector of the world community. The socialist countries' successes in the year under review are all the more impressive in that they were achieved against a background of deepening economic crisis in the main capitalist countries and in the increasingly complex international conditions of energy difficulties, increasing raw materials prices and the arms race imposed by imperialism. The subversive activity of reactionary imperialist forces was also stepped up -- from the whipping up of ideological struggle to direct interference in socialist countries' internal affairs.

Throughout the year people all over the world attentively followed the development of the situation in Poland: some with profound concern and alarm, others with malicious hope, on the principle "the worse for them, the better for us." Exploiting the economic and social difficulties caused by the former Polish leadership's errors and miscalculations, external and internal enemies intended to undermine socialism in Poland, restore the capitalist system and detach the country from the socialist community. In conjunction with the CIA and other imperialist states' special services, counterrevolutionary forces in Poland prepared an antistate coup and pushed the country toward the abyss of fratricidal war. These criminal plans were not fated to be implemented. The decisive measures adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation aimed at defending legality and restoring public order caused a turnabout in the development of events. Despite the provocations organized by subversive antisocialist elements, the situation in the country is returning to normal.

The failure of counterrevolution's designs in Poland put its foreign sponsors in a frenzy. As is customary, Washington has set the key for a loud anti-Polish, anti-Soviet campaign. The Reagan administration has announced the imposition of economic sanctions against Poland and adopted a number of hostile measures against the Soviet Union and is trying to involve its NATO allies. Washington has thereby openly shown the whole world that the big political game it has launched over Poland pursues goals which have nothing in common with the Polish people's well-being or the cause of peace on the European Continent. This game is doomed to fail. The West European allies are as yet in no hurry to join in the transatlantic "hawks'" discriminatory measures. Representatives of American business circles are cautious, saying that the U.S. economic sanctions will rebound against themselves -- American companies could lose advantageous orders to the tune of at least \$300 million. The enemies of socialism are ranting and raving, giving away their bitter disappointment at the turn of events in Poland. They have tried to forget what they themselves repeated so frequently only recently -- namely, that the Poles must resolve their own problems. The leaders of the U.S. Republican administration are keeping to the worst traditions of the "recklessness of force." Well, the recklessness is plain to see, but as for the force, the socialist community has everything it needs to stand up for itself!

Cold Winds

This writer was in the United States when America was shocked by President Reagan's statement that his administration's strategic concepts provide for the waging of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Almost at the same time, television broadcasts of the latest news brought Americans L.I. Brezhnev's answer to a PRAVDA correspondents question: "Trying to beat each other in the arms race and counting on victory in nuclear war is dangerous madness." Comparing the positions of the two countries' leaders, Americans could see clearly who displays true concern for the future and who is prepared to gamble with mankind's destiny.

The year 1981 was the first year of activity by the new American administration under Republican President R. Reagan. The year started with bellicose statements by leaders of the American Government, accusing the Soviet Union of a "military threat" against the United States and of encouraging "international terrorism" and declaring practically the whole world to be a "sphere of vital U.S. interests." It ended with anti-Soviet hysteria in Washington and the loud accusation against our country of "responsibility for Polish affairs."

Gradually the words were peeled away to reveal the real foreign policy course of the new U.S. administration -- a course toward military political confrontation with the socialist countries, toward jacking up international tension and stiffening the struggle against national liberation movements. Washington's "new policy" is a revival of the old U.S. claims to world leadership, now even more unrealistic and dangerous.

Force was proclaimed the main instrument of foreign policy. There began a frantic buildup of the already colossal U.S. military machine, and the production of even more "cunning" and devastating arms systems was launched. A new program was announced for the further development of U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals. There was a redoubling of efforts to push through the plans inherited by the Republicans from the Carter administration to deploy 572 Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe: and to put together and train a 200,000 strong Rapid Deployment Force." Brushing aside the world public's protests, they announced the series production of neutron weapons. The U.S. military budget showed unprecedented growth: \$161.8 billion in fiscal 1981, more than \$200 billion in 1982 and nearly \$1.5 trillion in the forthcoming 5-year period. Increasingly, Washington came out with rash and cynical arguments about the acceptability of "limited" nuclear war on European soil. Greater pressure was exerted to persuade the U.S. allies in NATO and other aggressive military-political blocs to join in the process of undermining detente, to join in the arms race and in punitive operations in the Third world.

All this represents an attempt by the most aggressive imperialist circles to "shoot ahead" and tip the strategic military balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in their favor, a desire to dictate to the peoples, an intention to reverse the processes of social renewal of the world which the monopolies find "unacceptable."

The aggressive policy of confrontation outside the country was complemented by an equally sharply rightwing and overtly class line inside the country: carte blanche for capital, an offensive against the working people's social gains and a clampdown in social and political life which prompted people to talk about a revival of McCarthyism. There was a reaffirmation of V.I. Lenin's words: "Imperialism brings the working class an unprecedented exacerbation of the class struggle, indigence, unemployment and high living costs, oppression by trusts, militarism and political reaction...."

The drift to the right in foreign and domestic policy was apparent in the United States even under the previous democratic administration. It was caused by complex economic and political processes associated with the weakening of U.S. imperialism's positions in the world, the aggravation of internal contradictions and the inability of the country's ruling circles to surmount the growing difficulties by means of state capital regulation and social maneuvers. In this sense the loud, vexed voice of Reagan's Washington is not a sign of its strength. As is common with people, it means the opposite -- lack of self-confidence, loss of mental balance. This does not reduce the danger, however -- in fact, in contrast to the average bully, the United States is armed with a nuclear "stick."

The passing of the levers of state power on the banks of the Potomac into the hands of the extreme rightwing subdivision of one of the two bourgeois parties does not signify the total and irrevocable adoption of this policy by the entire U.S. "establishment." Conflict between two trends in the policy of U.S. ruling circles -- the reckless and the realistic -- has not been eliminated. It has merely been pushed into the background, but I think it will become increasingly prominent as the futile, fatal and dangerous nature of Washington's present course becomes increasingly evident.

The main aims proclaimed by the Republican administration are either obviously impractical or scarcely attainable. The expectation of achieving military superiority over us is built on sand. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries will not permit that. Also unrealistic is the aim of barring the way to progressive changes in the world and retrieving the role of ruler of peoples' destinies. There is incompatibility between the main elements of the financial and economic policy -- the uncontrolled growth of the military budget deprives U.S. industry of the funds it so desperately needs to retool enterprises and increase the competitiveness of U.S. products. Hopes of using the arms race to wear out the socialist countries are turning into a deepening crisis for the U.S. economy. And, finally, it is a great mistake to suppose that people are obedient extras willing to carry out unquestioningly the demands of overly aggressive directors. The 500,000-strong demonstration in Washington in September which paraded the slogans "Work! Justice! Peace!" was a formidable portent of what lies in store for America on the social front. The mass antiwar and antimissile demonstrations in Western Europe highlighted the upsurge of the worldwide movement of peace supporters.

At the end of November U.S. representatives sat down in Geneva to negotiate with the USSR on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Time will tell whether the U.S. side intends to negotiate seriously. The dialogue will be fruitful only if the principle of equality and identical security of the sides is observed.

Waves of Crisis

With a sure hand life rewrites and sometimes strikes out declarations and plans which are unrealistic. The leaders of the U.S. administration can see this for themselves.

Nearly a year after coming to power, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "The Reagan administration is encountering a whole series of crises. In the United States itself, instead of economic activity there is a slump, and unemployment has risen to 8.4 percent. Abroad the Europeans are questioning the administration's approach to the talks on reducing nuclear arms and the pacifist movement is growing." At the same time, the paper continues, Washington is encountering problems in the Near East, in Central America and in other parts of the world.

With the new year approaching, workers at an electric light plant in Apopka (Florida) received notice of dismissal instead of Christmas greetings. The demand for Christmas-tree lights has dropped sharply, a management representative explained, and the plant was closing. The electric light plant workers' fate was shared by thousands and thousands of automobile workers, construction and steel workers and electronic enterprise personnel in the endless lines outside employment exchanges. In one month the number of "superfluous people" in the United States leaped by 484,000 to reach 9 million, according to official figures. Having failed to extricate itself properly from the previous crisis, the economy of the chief capitalist country is plunging into the abyss of a new economic slump, the eighth since World War II. Falling production is accompanied by high inflation and an increase in the already catastrophic budget deficit.

Describing the state of affairs in the country, President Reagan has for the first time used the word which is so hated in the United States: "crisis." The "captains" of the biggest capitalist ship are admitting in their speeches that the steering is not responding, that the usual methods of control — state capital regulation and social maneuvers — are not working.

Stormy weather is affecting the economies of most of the capitalist countries — Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Italy and Portugal. Falling production, rising unemployment, currency and financial confusion and the exacerbation of social contradictions. In one year the number of unfortunates registered at employment exchanges in the EEC countries rose by 2.3 million to reach the 10-million mark. And in the capitalist world as a whole the number of people thrown onto the scrapheap approached the frightening figure of 28 million.

At no time since World War II has the capitalist world known such a plethora of crises — national and world, economic and social, domestic and foreign policy. And all this has resulted in a sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness. Life confirms the 26th CPSU Congress conclusion on the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism.

The imperialists would like to reverse the course of history. But this task is beyond those who are taking it on. Our era is the era of the upsurge of the forces of socialism, independence and social progress. Talking about how the revolutionary process was doing its job tirelessly and stubbornly, K. Marx exclaimed in Shakespeare's words: "Well said, old mole! Canst work I' the earth so fast!" [Hamlet] The process of the renewal of the world, headed by the Soviet Union, is irreversible!

U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN USSR EXPOSED

LD072216 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 7 Jan 82

["CIA in the Services of Enemies of Detente and Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- A large group of career personnel of the CIA, that was working in the USSR under the guise of diplomats, was exposed by Soviet security bodies of late. Many of these CIA agents were caught red-handed while conducting espionage operations. This is reported today by the newspaper PRAVDA in an article exposing the activity of the U.S. intelligence services against the USSR.

The newspaper, specifically, points out that attache of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow Kelly and his wife, who are CIA staffers, were detained at the time when they were placing instructions and espionage materials for agents of the U.S. intelligence.

Attache of the U.S. Embassy Martha Peterson was expelled from the USSR for espionage activities.

Soon afterwards Soviet security bodies uncovered another spying couple, Vincent and Becky Crockett.

CIA agents and spies, PRAVDA writes, are trying to acquire in the Soviet Union secret information about the defence potential, the Armed Forces, about targets earmarked by the Pentagon for nuclear strikes, and about the Soviet economy. The CIA is much interested in the relations of the USSR with other states, in the relations among peoples of the Soviet Union.

There is a veritable "hunt" for scientists and designers, for the latest achievements of science and technology so as to weaken the USSR's scientific potential and use it in the purposes of the United States. This sordid activity hostile to the USSR is conducted on directives from the top U.S. leadership.

"Espionage, sabotage and terror, slander and misinformation with the use of the radio, the use of radio-electronic equipment, of the latest means of technology and chemistry, spy satellites, ships and aircraft, building of official representations crammed with special instruments, numerous bases for radio intelligence close to the Soviet borders -- all this is put at the service of espionage and subversive activity against the USSR," the article says.

Large numbers of various espionage equipment and materials were seized from CIA agents and U.S. spies who were caught red-handed, PRAVDA writes. Miniature photocameras in the form of lighters and fountain-pens for photographing documents, radio receiving sets, ciphers and codes, instructions on communication and CIA assignments for reporting secret information, pistols firing nerve gas, and ampules with the lethal poison potassium cyanide were taken from them. All this equipment is delivered to the USSR through diplomatic channels.

"No matter how devious the enemy is, Soviet counter-espionage services, vigilantly on guard of the security of the socialist motherland, are a reliable barrier on its road," the newspaper writes.

PRAVDA writes about the criminal path of V. Kalinin, who was recruited by the U.S. intelligence. He was detained while taking an espionage container out of a cache. Faced with irrefutable evidence of his criminal activity Kalinin had to admit his espionage activities, his ties with representatives of the CIA. He pleaded guilty to committing the most grievous crime against the motherland -- espionage. The Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court sentenced V. Kalinin to the highest measures of punishment -- execution by a firing squad, the newspaper reports.

SOVIET MEDIA VIEW U.S. 'MILITARIZATION'

New Pentagon Budget

LD081004 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] President Reagan has approved a draft military budget of \$245 billion for the coming fiscal year, \$32 billion more than this year. Radio Moscow's observer Leonid Levchenko elaborates:

The Pentagon expects to use the fund to further build up U.S. strategic forces. More intercontinental MX missiles will be developed and manufactured. More cruise missiles and neutron warheads will be added to munitions arsenals. The United States is going to inflate its air force and naval might. More allocations will go to the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. To justify its militarist preparations Washington keeps fanning a Soviet menace clamor, and lately, in an attempt to further spoil the international climate, the U.S. administration has taken provocative actions in connection with the events in Poland.

Although the events in Poland concern no one but that sovereign nation, the White House is discussing the Polish affairs in a form of ultimatum. What is more, it's trying to dictate to Poland what domestic and foreign policies to pursue. At the same time it is accusing the Soviet Union of alleged interference in the Polish affairs. Washington is taking steps to use the hullabaloo over the Polish events to escalate confrontation between the East and West and to whip up militarist mystaria. One cannot but recall that the administration of Jimmy Carter tried to use the events in Afghanistan for the same purpose.

In his interview with the daily PRAVDA 2 years ago President Brezhnev pointed out that if there was no Afghanistan, militarist groups in the United States and NATO would undoubtedly find another pretext to aggravate the world situation. The events that followed provided ample evidence in support of those words. To worsen the international situation Washington tried to use the events in Iran and later in El Salvador. It did this to dictate to other nations and impose on them the imperialist code of behavior that is based on crude interference in their internal affairs. Mind you, Washington is threatening not only Poland but also Cuba, Nicaragua and Libya. The undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing. The United States is openly supporting the racists of South Africa who encroach upon the sovereignty of independent countries in Africa. With the backing of the United States, Israel keeps committing bandit actions against the Arabs.

By laying stake on force and a policy of international brigandage the U.S. administration is whipping up confrontation. A policy of this kind conflicts with the interests of the people who hope this year to see more vigorous efforts to uphold peace rather than return to the period of brinkmanship. Promoting peace is the prime aim for the Soviet Union and all other socialist nations.

'Myopic Policy'

LD071038 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 7 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Nikolay Kuchkin]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- At the start of the new year U.S. President Reagan approved an all-time record military budget for 1983, which amounts to 245,000 million dollars -- an addition of several tens of billions of dollars to the current budget. In other words, the U.S. administration continues to step up at an unprecedented rate the pace of the arms race, stubbornly following the "guns before butter" course.

The point is not only that the interests of millions of Americans, primarily those in the low and medium income brackets, are sacrificed to war preparations as the escalation of military spending is accompanied by cutbacks in appropriations on social needs, which have already been docked by more than 40,000 million dollars during the current fiscal year.

The White House continues to blindly ignore the objective economic laws which stipulate, for instance, that total militarisation is in the long run harmful to the country's economic development. In fact, the grievous negative consequences of the arms race are making themselves felt already today, eroding the foundations of Reagan's programme for the recovery of the American economy and giving the lie to the promises which Reagan made at the time he contested the presidential election.

Take, for instance, the problem of the federal budget deficit. It is common knowledge that one of Reagan's foremost promises was to cut the budget deficit by the year 1982 so as to balance it by 1984. Statistics show, however, that during the first 11 months of 1981 the deficit stood at 38,400 million dollars or 2,000 million dollars more than the 1980 deficit. As for the prospects, the White House now promises the further growth of the deficit, which is likely to reach 162,000 million dollars in 1984.

The inflationary consequences of the war spending that cannot be supported by the U.S. economy -- which, incidentally, has been admitted by such a prestigious body as the Congressional Budget Office -- also contributed to the failure of the attempts to curb inflation. Wars are usually accompanied by inflation because weapons and ammunition rather than the goods we can buy or use are produced, President Reagan himself states in his address to the nation on economic problems on February 5 last year. Today, however, the White House is stepping up the production of weapons and ammunition. As a consequence, the level of inflation in 1981, according to estimates, was about 10 per cent.

Moreover, the uncontrollable squandering of resources on military purposes causes the outflow of capital from the civilian industries, consequently weakening them. A considerable part of valuable raw materials and funds and a vast army of scientists, engineers and skilled labour are taken out of the productive sphere. This in turn dramatically holds back the growth of labour productivity, and the United States has one of the lowest levels of labour productivity among the major capitalist powers. American business pays for this with the further deterioration of its positions on the world markets.

The U.S. economy, gripped by recession, is coming apart at the seams, while the White House would not take notice of it nor analyze the reasons for this development. It is indeed myopic policy.

Increasing Concern, Protests

LD080844 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan -- "The White House," the newspaper PRAVDA writes in a commentary headlined "Washington's 'Gifts'", "painstakingly looks for new and new measures leading to further militarization of the USA and to a step-up of hysteria in the country. Washington politicians believe that that will help them to create an atmosphere suitable for the pursuit of a spectre of military superiority, an atmosphere in which both U.S. astronomical military expenditures and the methodical destruction by the administration of everything constructive that has been achieved in East-West relations by dint of tremendous efforts may seem 'justified' to the U.S. man in the street".

"It is reasoned in Washington that for the sake of that any means will do, even a 'Libyan plot' with the participation of a mythical squad attempting on the lives of U.S. state figures. At present the White House makes effort to convert the events concerning purely the internal affairs of Poland into a pretext for the artificial creation of an international crisis."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, PRAVDA writes, has endorsed draft military appropriations for the 1983 financial year to a record-high sum of 245,000 million dollars, which is 15 percent more than this year. The setting up of an emergency mobilization readiness council was announced earlier. The council is to prepare the country in the event of endangering the security of the United States. It will be in charge of the elaboration of military mobilization plans, the switching of the industry on to military lines and other matters.

The New-Year's 'gifts' by Washington's Santa Clauses, the newspaper observes, are noted neither for novelty nor common sense. They are accepted with gratitude by the devotees of Washington's imperial ambitions and by military-business tycoons.

"However," PRAVDA emphasizes in conclusion, "that unreasonable course arcues in the country increasing concern and protests by sober-minded figures and masses of working people. This course of Washington, which is as bellicose as it is prospectless, is being criticized increasingly often even in the bourgeois press of the U.S."

Grim Economic Realities

LD081018 Moscow TASS in English 0100 GMT 8 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- Having embarked upon the path of building up armaments and heightening world tension, the United States is seeking to impose on its NATO allies and Japan still greater military spending without taking into account that this will deal a blow at their economies and affect living standards of the peoples in these countries. Meanwhile, facts show that the U.S. economy itself is staggering under the burden of armaments placed on it by the Reagan administration. Coming true is the prediction of the former U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird who said, being quite able thanks to his position to assess the harmful consequences of the arms race, that the worst thing which might happen is when the state will continue to spend recklessly for defence, thus engendering economic chaos at home and dissaray abroad.

Indeed, the United States has found itself in a deep economic recession. Inflation remains high. The country will face immense deficits of the federal budget -- more than 100 billion dollars in the 1983 financial year and more than 400 billion dollars in the forthcoming three years.

This prospect alone, writes the BUSINESS WEEK magazine, will be traumatic to the Wall Street since it threatens with a new round of inflation which may undermine the economy.

However, according to the unanimous opinion of the press, Ronald Reagan will find it increasingly more difficult to pilot through Congress this year, under the pretext of balancing the budget, a sharp reduction in social spending, since the congressmen will bear in mind the forthcoming elections to the U.S. supreme legislative body due in autumn. Last year already, when the economic recession became obvious, not the opposition, but also such prominent Republicans as the leader of the Republican Senate Majority Howard Baker and chairman of the influential Senate Budget Committee Pete Domenici favoured the reduction of military spending.

Congress is increasingly more concerned about the recession, growth of unemployment and social cuts, and this will prompt heated debates on military issues, writes the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine. Cuts in military spending will undoubtedly become the common aim of the congressmen from both parties this year despite Reagan's determination to preserve the Pentagon's budget intact, writes the TIME magazine. The congressmen intend to demand not only curtailment of the military budget tabled by the administration for the 1983 financial year, but also, in case of sharp cuts in social spending, will raise the question of reducing the military budget for the current year already approved at 200 billion dollars.

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is close to the Pentagon, believes that the government will find it difficult to assure finances for its entire programme of a large-scale military buildup. This is due to the fact that the Reagan administration's aims exceed available resources. Criticism will be launched against such wasteful programmes as the manufacture of B-1 strategic bombers and MX missiles and expansion of the naval forces.

This is how the grim economic realities undermine the wild militarist plans of the Reagan administration.

TASS REPORTS U.S. HARBORING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS

LD301138 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. authorities are hiding from justice former Nazi war criminals who are guilty of destroying tens of thousands of people of different countries during World War Two. As a matter of fact the United States has become "a promised land" for hundreds of Nazis and traitors - butchers, who were operating under their direction. The USA ranks third after the FRG and Argentina for the number of war criminals hiding there. Thus, I. Demyanyuk, the well-known executioner of Treblinka, has found refuge in the USA. This man was directly involved in the destruction of thousands of innocent people in the gas chambers of this concentration camp in Polish territory. Although the local authorities had to strip the man of American citizenship because of irrefutable evidence of his criminal past, he nevertheless continues to live quietly in Cleveland (Ohio State).

Another traitor, V. Koziy, who was a polizei in the Ukraine and personally took part in mass murders of civilians in 1942-1944, has settled in Florida State.

A certain Karl Linnaas who formerly joined as a volunteer the Hitler army and was promoted to a junior officer of SS troops, settled down in a suburb of New York in 1951. As the military administrator of the concentration camp in the Nazi occupied Estonian city of Tartu, this man destroyed about 12,000 men, women and children.

Twenty years ago, a Soviet court sentenced this traitor by proxy to capital punishment. The U.S. State Department twice refused to meet the demand of the Soviet authorities for his extradition. Nor is it hurrying to take any steps after the Soviet Foreign Ministry sent again a note to the United States on December 11 this year, demanding the extradition of this criminal in accordance with international agreements between states which fought against Hitler Germany.

Considering evidence by witnesses about Linnaas' criminal past, the U.S. Department of Justice reconsidered its early decision about granting him American citizenship. But like in other such cases, this gesture may only mean to him deportation beyond the United States with the right to choose a country of residence.

Also hiding in the United States are B. Maikovskis who executed Latvian civilians and burned down their villages, L. Kairis, who served as SS man at the fascist camp of Trawniki in Polish territory, and polizei officer in Lvov M. Dergach, to mention but a few.

In the post-war years the American authorities not only patronized the Nazi hangers-on, but also used their services. Charles Allen, the author of the book "The American Passport for Genocide", which was once widely known, said in this connection that at least 149 former Nazis have become employees of 12 government institutions of the USA, including the State Department, the CIA, the FBI and military intelligence.

TASS CRITICAL OF U.S. HOSTING 1984 OLYMPICS

LD010842 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jan, TASS -- The first year of the (?new) Olympiad left a noticeable imprint on the world sports movement. The Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany, was quite a success. It initiated new tendencies in the Olympic movement. Good results were shown at major international competitions, which testifies to fresh progress in virtually all sports. One can say with certainty that athletes in all countries have not taken a "time out", as was the case in previous years, but began vigorously preparing for the next games.

However, while athletes are busily working, this cannot be said about the hosts of the games in Los Angeles.

The principal stadium, Coliseum, built way back for the 1932 games, needs serious modernization, but the organizing committee has not yet got around even to issuing a technical assignment to the construction companies. Peter Uberrot, president of the organizing committee, is a middle-aged, talkative man with a ready smile, but his face usually darkens when he has to answer concrete questions about the technical aspects of the organization and holding of the Olympics.

The shooting competition at the 1984 Olympics is in jeopardy. Uberrot stated at the consultative meeting of the U.S. Olympic Committee, according to a UPI report, that a site for the Olympic shooting range has not yet been found. However, one consoling piece of news was that Lake Casitas, situated more than one hundred kilometres to the north of Los Angeles, had been chosen for the rowing regatta. But it is reported from the Ventura district that the local population are not so eager to play host to athletes and fans because Lake Casitas is the main source of drinking water. The California newspapers have already received quite a few letters protesting against the plan to hold the Olympic regatta there.

The organizers say that the participants in the games will be housed in as many as three Olympic villages. This has no precedent in the history of the Olympic movement and contravenes not only the Olympic movement, called upon to unite the youth of the world.

Last year the organizing committee employed new officers concerned with various aspects of preparations. A curious statement was made by one of them, Mike McCaffry, concerning with security problems, who was quoted by the FRANCE PRESSE News Agency. He said that the Olympic Games would be the biggest gathering of criminals in the history of the United States and that there would be 150,000 thieves among the three million tourists. Incidentally, McCaffry himself has a criminal background.

The only thing the hosts of the games have been a success at, judging by reports from the Los Angeles organizing committee, is the selling out of the Olympics to various companies. Large funds are being poured in by Coca Cola, McDonalds, AEC and other, smaller companies. They are not doing so out of the desire to help the games but intend to use their right to employ Olympic symbols. And there can be no doubt that the Olympic rings, the eaglet Sam and the twinkling star will adorn the packaging of hamburgers and cans of Coca Cola and appear in T.V. programmes.

Uberrot was one of the few Americans who, despite the ban imposed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, visited the Moscow Olympics in the line of duty. Addressing a session of the International Olympic Committee, he said that the plan to hold the 1984 games enjoys much popularity with the Americans and has their support. However, judging by the U.S. newspapers, the Americans have a vague idea of the Olympic Games as a meeting of the youth of the world and understand but poorly the ideas of the Olympic movement.

One can doubt, too, the sincerity of spokesmen for the White House administration claiming support for the Los Angeles games. It is common knowledge that South Africa has been excluded from the Olympic movement and that sports contacts with the racists are denounced by the absolute majority of the IOC members. The White House administration, however, has not taken any steps to hamper the obviously provocative U.S. tour of South African rugby players. Moreover, influential Washington newspapers are not ashamed to send special correspondents to the few competitions held in South Africa, thus popularizing contacts with the racists.

What other surprises are in store for the international Olympic movement from the Los Angeles organizing committee and Washington administration this year? One can only guess....

EXPANSION OF SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY TIES VIEWED

OW080630 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Japanese Government is following the risky road of expanding military cooperation with China. In this connection, commentator Anatolyev writes as follows:

The defense councillor of the Defense Agency, Seiki Nishihiro, is scheduled to visit China next week to meet China's high-ranking military officials, including deputy chief of staff Wu Xiuquan. During his 10-day stay in China, Defense Councillor Nishihiro will also inspect China's military bases and watch exercises by military personnel.

Assessing the planned visit, ASAHI SHIMBUN said that Defense Councillor Nishihiro will be the first high-ranking Defense Agency official directly concerned with mapping out Japan's military policies to visit China, and that his visit will mark a great stride forward in expanding military cooperation between Japan and China.

In an interview, given to the KYODO news agency, Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito also said that he would like to step up military exchanges between Japan and China. Touching on Defense Councillor Nishihiro's visit to China, Director General Ito disclosed that there is a plan to exchange visits with Chinese military leaders at higher levels.

Some Defense Agency officials have already visited China, as have some retired Japanese generals. Delegations of these people were given special treatment, introduced to secret installations and given a tour of the Soviet-China borders. Chinese military delegations have also visited Japan.

China's primary concern is Japan's military industrial potential. Chinese leaders intend to use Japan for their rearmament plan through various means, including loans from Japan. This is why the Chinese side is also interested in cooperating with Japan's Self-Defense Forces. As is well known, this kind of cooperation is receiving full support from the United States.

The United States, which has disclosed its desire to sell modern weapons to China, wants Japan to have an active part in rearming China and involve itself in preparations for war in Asia. Thus, the framework of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is ever spreading, and it is a matter of course that the Chinese leadership has now ceased to criticize this treaty.

Moreover, Japanese delegations visiting China have been asked to step up military cooperation with the United States. Thus, preparations are underway for forming the Japan-U.S.-China tripartite military alliance. It is obvious that Japan would play a junior role in this alliance just as it does in the Japan-U.S. alliance. Both the United States and China are not hiding their intentions to push ahead with an arms race by taking advantage of Japan's industrial power and its scientific and technological achievements. As a result, Japan will only incur loss.

Needless to say, militarization of the economy will reduce the competitive power of Japan's commercial firms and lead to the fall of people's living standards. The very example of the United States tells that this is an unavoidable process. While trying to prolong repayment terms for loans already obtained or elude repayments under various pretexts, China also brazenly asks Japan for new loans.

Viewed from a political standpoint, Japan's cooperation with a U.S. Government engaged in dangerous adventurist moves, and with the Chinese leadership, which is following militarist policies only breeds distrust of Japan among Asian nations. Indonesia, the Philippines and other nations have already expressed apprehension over close relations between Japan and China.

OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN INTERVIEWED

OW070927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7, KYODO — Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy said Thursday the Polish problem should be solved by the Poles themselves. The outgoing Soviet envoy, speaking in an interview with KYODO news service, accused the United States of intervening in the internal affairs of Poland. Japan, to his regret, is taking a similar stand with the United States, Polyanskiy said.

Polyanskiy, once a rising star in the Kremlin, will leave Japan for home Sunday after five years and eight months in service here. He was dismissed as Soviet first vice premier in March 1973 and minister of agriculture and Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party in March 1976. He became ambassador to Japan in April 1976.

Polyanskiy said he hopes the coming talks between Japan and the Soviet Union would be helpful toward bilateral political dialogue. Japan and the Soviet Union are scheduled to hold a working-level meeting in Moscow January 20-21.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for lower nuclear arms levels and Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva for arms limitation have produced a favorable international situation for Japan and the Soviet Union to activate their reciprocal relationship, he said. Asked about the territorial issue between the two countries, Polyanskiy reiterated Moscow's stand that the outcome of World War II was a final one and that there exists no such issue. Japan claims three islands and a group of tiny islands east of Hokkaido which have been occupied by the Soviets since the end of the war.

As to his impressions about the Japanese, Polyanskiy said the Japanese people are diligent and indomitable and have a clear sense of purpose and an ability to overcome difficulties. Polyanskiy said he did not imagine before coming to Japan that the Japanese have such great sensibilities.

PYONGYANG PARTY DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM300951 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The visit of a party delegation from the DPRK capital headed by Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang city committee, which has been in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has ended.

During its visit the delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The Pyongyang envoys familiarized themselves with the main avenues of the Moscow city party organization's activity in mobilizing the working people to successfully fulfill the 26th Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The guests visited places linked with V.I. Lenin's life and activity and visited industrial enterprises and scientific and educational establishments.

The Pyongyang party delegation left for home yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and party gorkom executives. The send-off party included Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA SCORES U.S. COMMENTS ON POLAND

LD071308 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 7 Jan 82

["USA: Policy of Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- Cries about "terror" in Poland are now being heard from the White House. It is well known in Washington that this is a lie. However, unable to direct the Polish events in the channel which suits Washington, the Reagan administration is making a fresh attempt to prevent the Polish people from normalising the life disrupted by agents of imperialism and returning to constructive work without hindrance and anarchy, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in its review of international affairs. The newspaper points out that the U.S. President is personally directing the implementation of the programme of economic and political measures against Poland and is bringing heavy pressure to bear on his West European allies demanding their unconditional support.

Commenting on the crude attacks against the Polish People's Republic and other socialist states launched from across the ocean, the newspaper stresses that "it is clear that such a language is not suitable for talking with socialist countries."

It must be emphasised, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, that the concoctions about the "terror" in Poland come out of the United States where robberies, violence and murders have long since become a norm of life. There are numerous examples of U.S. interference in other peoples' affairs. It is against Cuba alone that the U.S. State Department prepared 16 variants of interference: starting from a naval blockade to direct armed aggression.

Propagandists of U.S. imperialism are trying to conceal their dirty actions by a single weighty "argument" -- they claim that it is the "Soviet threat" and the USSR's aspiration to dominate over the whole world, including the United States, which prompt their response. In fact, however, the United States pursued such an aggressive policy of terror and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries long before the emergence of the Soviet Union.

"The prattling about the 'Soviet threat' is meant now for simpletons only. Is it the Soviet Union which renounces talks with the United States and departs from the policy of peace, disarmament and mutually beneficial cooperation and goodneighbourly coexistence?" the newspaper asks. It writes that "the U.S. aggressive policy towards whipping up a war hysteria is fraught with grave consequences first of all for its makers. The unchecked use of force and such means of struggle as plots and assassinations of undesirable people, justification of any criminal actions by 'good intentions' and the growing influence of secret services result in the consolidation of ultra-right forces, fascist groupings, Mafia and other criminal organisations."

"The attempts to cause by way of political intrigues another 'Reichstag fire' and pave the way for power to the ultra-right, fascist elements, and plunge mankind into an abyss of a world atomic holocaust are doomed to failure. It is now the year 1982, not 1933. Mankind has learnt much during that period," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses.

SOVIET, EAST, WEST REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS

USSR Calls Sanction 'Flea Bite'

LD071206 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The discriminatory measures announced in Washington against the USSR and Poland signify a desire to play a political game around the Polish events, an attempt to use those events to make international tension even greater. Commentary is by news analyst Vladimir Kazanskiy:

It is a revealing fact that inside America today there is much criticism of the President's announcement of measures against the USSR and Poland. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, for instance, notes that implementing the President's sanctions will cause the U.S. corporations considerable losses, whereas the Soviet Union can acquire in other countries all the products banned. Other U.S. periodicals quite justly consider that the administration has announced its measures without taking into account experience, in a rush, proceeding from the principle of reacting, no matter how.

And, really, 2 years ago there was an experience. That happened when the then President Carter announced his measures aimed at punishing the Soviet Union, in his words for giving assistance to Afghanistan. Incidentally, that assistance was in response to numerous requests from Afghanistan's legitimate government and in accordance with the treaty of friendship between the USSR and Afghanistan and the UN Charter. It is now apparent to all that Carter's attempts to put pressure on the USSR failed totally; his actions hurt only the United States. And besides, as many historians note, Jimmy Carter's hasty decision was to a certain extent the cause of his losing the elections.

And now the Californian Republican who succeeded the Georgian Democrat as the U.S. chief executive has come out with a statement on events in Poland, a statement that completely ignores what the United States had experienced earlier. The men in Washington don't want to put up with the fact that the Government of the Polish People's Republic has got down to the job of restoring law and order in the country, preventing Poland from sweeping into civil war and leading her away from the brink. All these measures, which come under the competence of the Polish state, were not to the liking of the U.S. administration, and so it decided to punish Poland and her ally, the Soviet Union.

The top men of the administration, in their reasoning in connection with this, have shown no logic whatever. Instead there is an abundance of vicious anti-Sovietism and the feeling of helplessness in view of the fiasco of the attempt to push Poland off the socialist road, a feeling of bitterness at the failure of all those efforts to tear the Poles out of the socialist community.

The flea bite that the administration is trying to present as punishing the Soviet Union for developments in Poland, will, just as 2 years ago, bring the United States nothing but damage to its own firms. After all, America's farmers most likely still remember the partial embargo on grain deliveries to the USSR, a measure that hit their interests and profits.

By accusing the Soviet Union of mythical interference in Poland's internal affairs, President Reagan must have forgotten his country's unsavory record in terms of meddling in the home affairs of other countries. For as the New York TIMES has pointed out, Mr Reagan's statement is more applicable to the atrocities committed by authorities in Guatemala, Chile, El Salvador, but the United States has not expressed to them indignation. For a political figure and the leader of a big country, a short memory is an unpardonable thing. It will not bring anything but humiliation to the United States and danger for Americans.

In ancient times there used to be a saying to the effect that when the god of commerce, Mercury, exits, the god of war, Mars, rushes to step in. It is appropriate to recall this now when America, as an unreliable partner, so easily and thoughtlessly is destroying existing economic and trade links and is trying to hot up international tension.

U.S. Allies' Reaction

LD080612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0220 GMT 3 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: Dangerous Calls and the Demands of Reason" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (TASS) -- "The many years lost in the squabbles of the cold war rise as an ominous, warning ghost every time new bellicose calls ring out from Washington," says PRAVDA in an article entitled "Dangerous Calls and the Demands of Reason." "Hence the skepticism," the paper remarks, "with which the FRG received the attempts by the U.S. administration to foist on the FRG and other West European countries the discriminatory economic 'sanctions' against socialist Poland and at the same time against the Soviet Union. These attempts are assessed in the FRG not only as intended to harm the socialist countries but also as the desire to turn Western Europe back from the policy of detente and from the practice of international cooperation, and to subject it to the mad U.S. plans of achieving military superiority." According to the transatlantic scenario the West European countries with their own hands should hinder the normalization of the situation in Poland, which would undoubtedly only poison the atmosphere in Europe.

Washington, however, PRAVDA goes on, is trying as before to use its favorite tactic of arm-twisting against the West European countries.

The NATO apparatus in Brussels has been switched on at full speed. Through this mechanism the United States is trying to impose acts of interference in Poland's internal affairs and is making attacks on the complex of agreements between a number of European countries and the Soviet Union on the "gas pipeline" project.

"Parallel with the buildup of pressure on Western Europe, Washington has mobilized all its means of open and covert interference in Poland's internal affairs. The Munich radio stations which operate under the direct control of the CIA are now broadcasting practically around the clock. The so-called 'Coordination Group' created from extremist leaders of Solidarity with the support of Western special services has now been involved in making radio programs in which instructions are given to the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland."

The massive transatlantic pressure, the paper states, is making its presence felt. A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Common Market member countries took place the other day in Brussels. The communique adopted in Brussels for the sake of the Washington strategists essentially signified open interference in Poland's internal affairs.

At the same time, the article notes, the U.S. attempts to foist on its partners economic "sanctions" against the USSR and the Polish People's Republic have not been crowned with success. In all probability, the influence of the policy of detente and good neighborliness on the West European public's frame of mind and its recognition of the importance of preserving cooperation with the socialist states for its own long-term interests has had an effect.

The meeting between U.S. President R. Reagan and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt had approximately the same results. In spite of a number of statements similar to the ones in Brussels, as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, here too the partners' "opinions differed on questions concerning sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw.

"The West German peace-loving circles rightly consider," says PRAVDA in conclusion, "that the FRG, as a country situated at the junction of two world social systems, should do everything it can in order not to let itself or its partners be drawn into a fruitless confrontation or into actions which flout the sovereign rights of other countries."

Canada Not Supporting Sanctions

LD071052 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Ottawa, 7 Jan, TASS — Canada is not supporting President Reagan's trade sanctions against Poland, Edward Lumley, the minister of state (trade) of Canada, said.

Speaking at Cornwall yesterday, the minister emphasized that Canada would continue trade operations, mainly, the sale of wheat to Poland.

East Bloc Media Cited

PM071055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Washington Is Losing Its Self-Possession"]

[Excerpt] The flagrant U.S. interference in Polish affairs, its discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union and its desire to place itself above the sovereignty and interests of other states are giving rise to resolute criticism and denunciation in the world.

Washington is losing its self-possession, the Polish newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes, over the fact that Poland remains in the family of socialist states. How else can we explain the "indignation" demonstrated by President Reagan when there has not been a trace of indignation over a bloody dictatorship like the one in Chile. The Washington administration has rich experience of supporting fascist regimes and puppet dictators, not to mention armed interference in the internal affairs of other states, and it cannot lecture others. The path of international dialogue, disarmament and agreement with the East does not suit the Reagan administration. It is seeking new pretexts for turning from this path, and the events in Poland have served as such a pretext.

The White House has embarked on an adventurist and dangerous path grossly at odds with normal international relations, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO stresses. It is violating the Helsinki Final Act and the norms of cooperation between countries with different social systems. We are witnessing a deliberate attempt to bury the detente process and justify to the U.S. public the arms race which is being constantly built up.

The Sofia newspaper ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME calls the discriminatory U.S. measures against the USSR a new, unbridled manifestation of Washington's imperialist policy which has generated widespread adverse reactions in the world.

SOVIET REPORTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN POLAND

7 Jan TASS Report

LD071504 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan, TASS — The 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish Workers' Party [PWP] was widely marked in the Polish People's Republic: Meetings were held, wreaths were laid to the graves of prominent leaders of the PWP and an anniversary exhibition was opened at the V.I. Lenin Museum in Krakow.

Meetings and conferences of activists are being held at the primary party organisations of enterprises, institutions and construction sites to discuss the tasks of members of the Polish United Workers' Party in conditions of martial law.

Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PUPW Stefan Olszowski spoke at a meeting with the party activists of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers' Publishing Cooperative. He reported on the drafting of a programme of economic, political, ideological, social and organisational measures for the period of martial law.

Member of the Political Bureau of the PUPW Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek had a meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions of several countries accredited in Warsaw. As reported by PAP agency, the minister informed them about the position on some international problems and the situation in the country. He stressed the continuing normalisation of life in Poland and expressed satisfaction that most countries were showing an understanding of the Polish events. He stressed the importance of economic assistance to Poland, especially from the USSR, and stated that the Polish People's Republic intends to further play the role of a constructive factor in the process of detente, cooperation and peace.

The Polish mass media report further measures taken by the government to regulate production activity.

It is reported that the mine "Piast" where disturbances caused by Solidarity were particularly acute and prolonged resumed operation. The daily output of coal in the Polish People's Republic surpassed 600 thousand tons, which is the highest figure for December-January. The country's supply with electricity reached the planned norms.

For the purpose of resuming the functioning of higher educational establishments, the Military Council of National Redemption demanded that appropriate ministries ensure the necessary conditions not later than the first half of February of this year. Students of medical higher educational establishments will resume studies on January 18.

Museums and art galleries opened in Warsaw. The flights of LOT planes will be resumed on January 8, the PAP news agency reports.

Assessing the first signs of the improvement of the economic situation in the country, TYRBUNA LUDU points out that a new situation is gradually shaping. The backward movement that continued almost throughout the entire past year has been stopped. "The insane sliding into the whirlpool of the economic chaos and devastation to which we were being unrestrainedly pushed by a wave of strikes and destructive opposition has been arrested", the newspaper writes.

"We are in for changes which can hardly be regarded as pleasant: the increase of prices, movements on the labour market and other changes stemming from the reconstruction of the national economy", the newspaper writes. "But combined with our efforts, they outline the prospects for embarking on the straight road leading to the overcoming of the crisis".

APN Correspondent

AU071434 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 5 January carries on page 4 the 800-word report from Warsaw by Andrey Leonidov, APN correspondent, entitled "'With Hope We Are Building and Defending Poland'" in a special dispatch for the daily NARODNA ARMIYA.

In his report Leonidov first describes his arrival at the Polish border, the "severe and thorough" inspection of the young border guard, who later dismisses him with a "smile" and good wishes for a pleasant stay.

Referring to the first days of martial law in Poland, Leonidov gives the following definition: "Armed army patrols, armored cars in the snowy streets and squares of Polish cities, curfew, temporarily closed cinemas and theaters, TV announcers in military uniforms -- such was the Polish December 1981."

Dealing with his present visit, however, the APN correspondent states as follows: "As an eyewitness I confirm the following facts: Poland is by no means 'drowning in a sea of blood shed by the commissars on orders of the Russian Santa Claus,' as the Western 'radio voices' are insolently and impudently trying to convince the Polish people."

After dwelling on the "normalization" of life in Poland, on the improved food supplies and reopening of the schools, Leonidov states as follows: "The introduction of harsh military rules contributes to the positive changes," mentioning also the "steady deliveries of goods from the Soviet Union, the GDR, the CSSR, Bulgaria and other socialist countries" as very helpful.

The APN correspondent interviews Polish workers and a housewife who declare their support for the government, stating as follows: "It is good that the authorities did not allow the criminal intentions of the Solidarity leaders to be implemented." Although admitting that "martial law involves certain difficulties," one of the workers who is interviewed adds that "the young people did not sufficiently realize the difficulties that would have awaited us if the extremists had seized power," and points out the importance of "ideological and educational work among the young."

Leonidov, basing himself on Polish "observers," states that the "call addressed to the army for assistance is of a temporary and exceptional nature." Basing himself again on Polish "press sources," Leonidov states that "antisocialist forces have not realized how powerful the state is to introduce the necessary law and order in the country. Counterrevolutionary opposition is an experienced and professionally trained opponent that does not give up without a struggle."

APN correspondent Leonidov closes his commentary with a quotation from a Wojciech Jaruzelski speech in which the latter speaks of the wish "for a strong and powerful Poland, strong in its achievements, its culture and forms of social life, in its position held in Europe," and adds that "every honest Polish citizen who looks forward with hope to the future of his socialist state and his people should put his signature under the words of the Polish Government leader."

'Subversive' Student Groups

LD072358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 7 Jan 82

["At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] Polish authorities have dissolved one of the most aggressive counterrevolutionary organizations, the so-called Independent Union of Polish Students -- the NZS [name as heard]. This has been done because, despite many warnings from government organs, NZS leaders continued their subversive activities even in the circumstances of martial law.

The NZS biography is characterized by its antisocialist and anticommunist attitude. The association's history goes back to the 1970's. In May 1977, at the initiative of the Workers Defense Committee-Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] the Student Solidarity Committee -- the SKS -- was formed in Krakow. That group was to organize support for the noted events in Radom. In addition, its KSS-KOR patrons suggested that the SKS carry out disruptive activities among the members of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP].

In 1977-78 SKS organizations were founded and became active in Warsaw, Poznan, Wroclaw, Szczecin and Gdansk. The SKS leaders' first steps were directed at entering into close contacts with the bosses of the creeping counterrevolutionaries. For example, SKS activists in Gdansk quickly established contacts with the notorious confederate Leszek Moczulski. At his recommendation, an antisocialist organization called the Movement of Young Poland began activities in that city. That group's main press organ was the illegal periodical BRATNIAK [FRATERNITY]. Soon after, the Movement of Young Poland began activities in other cities, including Warsaw.

In 1980-81 temporary NZS founding committees were organized in various student centers and various high schools at the prompting of the leaders of the KSS-KOR -- the notorious movement of human rights -- and the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. Despite official assurances from the NZS that it would not deal with politics, the "independents" began presenting political demands under the leadership of their ideological fathers Kuron, Michnik and Czuma. In the leading links of the NZS, voices were heard asserting that the NZS could present its own political program in opposition to the PZPR and the allied political parties.

A resolution was adopted at the first NZS congress highly assessing the actions that the "independents" took to defend the bosses of the counterrevolutionary KPN, who had just been put on trial. The extremists in the NZS leadership demanded essential changes in the Polish People's Republic Constitution. For example, they demanded that the entry in the basic law on the leading role of the PZPR in the life of Polish community be eliminated and that an entry on the free play of political forces be introduced.

In order to join Solidarity in a frontal attack on the socialist system in Poland, NZS leaders officially asked the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity to give its members the same status as members of Solidarity. In justifying their request, the leaders of the "independents" wrote that the goals of the NZS and Solidarity were the same, as were the roads leading to the realization of those goals. In this way, NZS leaders rejected diplomacy and openly declared their readiness to take up the struggle against the people's system in Poland.

The NZS also actively worked in the international arena. In fact, they had started that activity even before the association was officially registered and recognized. Foreign trips followed one after another. NZS representatives visited student centers in Sweden, Denmark, the FRG, France and Great Britain. Contacts were made first of all with student groups with ultrarightwing leanings or with ultra leftwing Trotskiyites. It is exactly among them that NZS emissaries sought sympathy and support -- and not only verbal. They begged from their colleagues in the West without a shred of shame and thus collected money and printing equipment. Of course, it was not free of charge. They paid for it by publicly slandering the work of the PZPR and discrediting the socialist [word indistinct] of Polish youth, especially the totality of the activities of the SZSP. They paid with all sorts of high-sounding declarations that were liberally stuffed with anti-Sovietism and antisocialist ideas.

All of these facts formed the basis for the declaration made by a Polish People's Republic Government representative in one of his talks with Solidarity leaders. He said that if the NZS, acting under the shield of Solidarity, did not stop its antisocialist activities it would be dissolved.

Despite the fact that the work of the NZS and a number of other organizations was suspended by the martial law, the most active functionaries of the association continued their provocative and subversive work. The bosses of the "independents" have finally unmasked themselves as irresponsible adventurists serving rabid enemies of the world of labor and its power.

Solidarity Propaganda Plans

LD080754 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 8 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: Scenario of Counterrevolution" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- A big group of Solidarity emissaries appeared in recent weeks on West German television, writes Vladimir Mikhaylov, PRAVDA's Bonn correspondent. They poured on T.V. viewers showers of slander against socialist Poland and the Soviet Union. "What they share is a good command of the German language and knowledge of Western propaganda requirements. They freely use anti-socialist terminology as if they were trained at Springer's newspaper concern or American Munich-based subversion centres operating under the signboards of Radio Liberty and Free Europe."

"It turned out," the PRAVDA correspondent writes, "that a task force of plotters, posing as trade union delegations, had been sent to the West from Poland before day X. They were sent at a time when hours, not days remained before open confrontation sought by counter-revolutionaries from Solidarity top echelons. One can also note the choice of 'delegates' who did not hide their hostile attitude to socialism, Polish-Soviet friendship and Poland's allied ties. They were not trade union figures, but emissaries, selected well in advance to assure a propaganda support for the outside attempt at a coup d'etat."

Twenty-four hours after the imposition of martial law in Poland, the PRAVDA correspondent points out, 32 extremist leaders of Solidarity, as later reported by the American Associated Press agency, gathered in Zurich. Their secret meeting lasted two days. A statement was issued at the meeting that the grouping is not going to return home but would now regard themselves as a "coordination group" aimed at "facilitating the activity" of Solidarity extremist leaders in various Western countries and pressing for "greater aid" to Poland.

"The outlines of the plans, nurtured by the aggressive circles in the West in connection with the developments in Poland, have now become clear," the article says. "The whole country with Soviet lines of communication with the German Democratic Republic could have been paralysed and the land would have acquired a cemetery-like appearance," one of the newspapers wrote.

Leaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation of Independent Poland, who found shelter in Solidarity, were assigned a special part in the design. According to the DER SPIEGEL magazine, they were to have undermined the foundations of people's power in Poland.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the PRAVDA correspondent writes, someone was already rubbing his hands with joy in anticipation of the events masterminded by subversive anti-socialist centers in the West. "The question of power has been openly raised," solemnly declared Springer's newspaper DIE WELT. "Confrontation with the regime will take place...There is a talk in Solidarity about the need for its own 'workers' militia...It is now important that struggle be waged in a correct way..." Such was the scenario of counterrevolution.

"However," the Soviet correspondent writes, "the developments in Poland followed another path. The 'explosion', prepared for so long by the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland and their representatives and patrons abroad, has been averted."

MOSCOW ASSAILS KURON'S ROLE IN SOLIDARITY

LD302208 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since the beginning of the so-called wave of strikes, or since August 1980, the bosses of advisers [as heard] directed all their efforts to transplant their own experts and consultants in the leadership of Solidarity. There is no doubt that these -- pardon the word -- specialists have never had anything in common with the working class. It is precisely they who began to exacerbate the situation, who created obstacles in every way to the dialogue of the government with Solidarity, and who aimed at political confrontation.

Kuron, the ideological leader of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] people, who became the chief expert of Solidarity, from the first days instructed his wards: We should aim at free trade unions, paving the way for us toward implementing such a task as creating new structures. The existing system does not suit us.

The course of intensifying the struggle against the people's power aimed at a well-detailed provocative goal: to aggravate the economic chaos and the food crisis in the country, to further increase tension, and to discredit the party and state organs. Solidarity extremists exhausted the country with hundreds of strikes and other actions and led it to the brink of national catastrophe. And to all the government proposals for the implementation of economic reform, to the plans for leading the country out of ever deepening crisis, the trade union hawks had only one answer: No!

At the beginning of the crisis Kuron expressed his own attitude toward dialogue with the authorities as follows: They should be pressured, pressured with all force and compelled to yield. We are not interested in compromise; and in fact we are not interested either in what is to be done to enable society to operate in these conditions.

In other words, what is meant by this is the principle "the worse, the better," which is close to the heart of Kuron and of other believers in the creeping revolution. This principle can be observed in the entire counterrevolutionary activity of Jacek Kuron. As may be seen from his declarations published by the so-called Information Bulletin of KOR in August and September 1980, the activities of that organization were directed not at improving the social situation in Poland but, on the contrary, at utilizing the difficulties arising in the country to destabilize and destroy the socialist system. The new trade unions or Solidarity, according to Kuron, should disorganize and paralyze the entire economic system of the Polish People's Republic, and to impose on the management bodies such an autonomy within whose framework the party and the workers' power would be deprived of the possibility of making any decisions.

In his interview for the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL, Mr Kuron describes Solidarity as the alternative force wrenched in struggle from people's power, the force which should put the fear of God into the Polish socialist system.

On another occasion the chief expert of Solidarity had this lesson to impart to the union leadership: At any place and in every case blows should be aimed at the spots where the organs of authority show weakness and helplessness and where they adopt a waiting position.

Explaining the plans of finalizing the creeping revolution through the seizure of power in the days of Solidarity sessions in Gdansk, Kuron announced to a circle of his mates the birth of one more counterrevolutionary idea: the idea of creating the so-called new organizations. After some time those organizations received their own name: the Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom, Justice and Independence.

In one of his many interviews Kuron openly declared: The process of creating self-managements is also a process of taking over from the communist power successive spheres of social life. Limiting the power of communists may lead to their letting it go completely.

And what next? Of course, Kuron had an alternative ready for this. To tell the truth, it was camouflaged by the cloaks of self-management, the self-governing authority, the self-managing society and the self-managing system based on political pluralism, in the bourgeois sense. It is no accident that the name of Kuron's clubs -- Freedom, Justice and Independence -- is the only slightly changed name of the conspiratorial anticommunist organization of the rightwing of the Polish Socialist Party [PPS], founded during the war. As is known, that organization was created on the inspiration of the PPS activists with social democratic tendencies and was called Freedom, Equality and Independence.

The idea of the self-governing republic clubs found support among the Solidarity elite, which had long been under Kuron's influence. It is no accident that the West German paper STUTTGARTEN ZEITUNG, stating in one of its articles that in general Kuron tries to be invisible, also stressed: It is he who is leading Walesa, proposing to him the basic ideas necessary for implementing the long-term course of the creeping revolution; let us add: the course on the overthrow of people's power.

The introduction of martial law has torpedoed the plans of the enemies of socialism, the enemies of People's Poland.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CLAIMS KSS-KOR, CIA LINK

PM051341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 5

[Vladimir Nakaryakov article: "Provocateurs' Traps: How the 'Polish Scenario' Was Created"]

[Text] The vigorous activity of anticommunist centers and services aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and abolishing all its gains has not ceased since the proclamation of the Polish People's Republic. Only its methods have changed.

Various forces have been operating. Among emigre circles in Paris, former political figures in General Anders' army have published the journal KULTURA containing lampoons of People's Poland and instructed dissidents arriving from Poland. In a private house in London (a gift from the British Government) the "Polish Government in exile" has occasionally roused itself from its lethargic slumber and bared its false teeth -- it is headed by its "President," Count Edward Raczyński, now 90 years old, and "Premier" Kazimierz Sabbat, who recently stated: "As long as we are here, the communist government in Poland is a temporary one. We are the lawful representatives of the Polish Republic."

But it was not these political specters, overcome with nostalgia, who presented the real threat to Poland. The European emigres' fuss served only as decoration concealing from the audience what was being done backstage -- in the United States.

It is there that, at the ICA's initiative, "institutes" and "centers" for the study of Poland have multiplied, where terrorists, frustrated spies and bellicose Zionists who have fled Poland at various times have worked. One of them -- one Zygfryd Hanff -- tried to create a "Polish Government in exile" there too.

Zbigniew Brzezinski acted as one of the main coauthors of the development of the "Polish scenario" for a number of years. Under cover of the "global principle of the defense of human rights" he gambled mainly on the collapse of the world socialist system and on splitting the Soviet Union from the other European socialist community countries, singling out among them Poland above all.

Noting the existence of "potential internal opportunities for evolution away from socialism," Brzezinski paid special attention to the role of "outside assistance," in other words interference by the United States and the West as a whole (he had in mind the NATO countries) in Poland's internal affairs. Soon after the creation of an anti-Polish coordination center in the United States under CIA auspices named the "North American Center for the Study of Polish Problems" (1975), a massive operation began to shift antisocialist activity directly to Polish territory. In the fall of 1976 the emergence of the first subversive organization with the pretentious name "Workers Defense Committee" (KOR) was inspired in the country. Formally its organizers were 32 bellicose dissidents. Initially it was important for KOR to announce itself, to "make a noise." Kuron, Michnik and its other activists set up an act of provocation by students in Krakow and organized a hunger strike at a Catholic church in Warsaw. Later KOR assumed one more name, the "Social Self-Defense Committee" (KSS), and began to organize "flying universities," "free trade unions" and illegal publishing with an antisocialist thrust.

All this rose to the surface, so to speak, but in Poland at that time there was a widespread opinion that no group of 30 or so people could cause any marked damage to socialist society. Yet by then KSS-KOR had already taken deep root and set about cobbling together a ramified subversive organization linked with the NATO countries' intelligence centers.

In fulfilling its masters' assignments KSS-KOR infiltrated various strata of the Polish population, surreptitiously training suitable cadres. And when, in August 1980, the strike began in Gdansk, the "KOR men" immediately appeared behind the workers. They stated that the strike had been organized by them and exploited the strikers' economic demands, directing them into a political channel, as their overseas "chiefs" demanded.

So far not a single "KOR man" has expired from modesty. Particularly not Jacek Kuron. A few days later he wrote in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL: "In Gdansk people from KOR also found one worker who became the strike's symbolic figure.... Walesa was the lieutenant in the trenches but, of course, not the general staff. A brains trust from KOR sat there..."

KSS-KOR insolently slipped into and firmly established itself not only under the roof of but also at the helm of the "independent and self-governing" Solidarity trade union association as though it were someone else's bed.

The time has now come to give a brief account of one more organization operating along parallel lines -- KPN ("Confederation for an Independent Poland"), which emerged in 1979. While the "KOR men" tried to camouflage their nature with expatiations about "human and civil rights," the "confederationists" adopted shameless nationalism and anti-Sovietism.

Brzezinski's above-mentioned "theory" also found a place for this. He wrote that the most desirable option for the future for him would be "a state of complete independence," that is, a return to the model for Poland's development before 1939 -- an idea which, Brzezinski said, "is still dear to many people."

This "Marshal Pilsudski" option for Poland became the ideal of L. Moczulski, R. Szeremietiew and other creators of the chauvinist paramilitary illegal organization which succeeded in crowding out KSS-KOR both in Solidarity and at the imperialist feeding trough.

A Pilsudski Poland would mean shameless anti-Sovietism, right up to calling for the revision of postwar eastern frontiers, the organization of stormtrooper detachments in high polished boots and uniforms with distinctive features, and the restoration of bourgeois-landowner Poland.

Across the Atlantic and in a number of European capitals people rejoiced at how the "Polish scenario," entitled "The Worse, the Better," was being played out. With every passing day the country was plunged deeper into the grim gulf of economic crisis. "Spontaneous" strikes and street riots flared up precisely according to the scenario. The party committees began to be squeezed out of the industrial enterprises. Fascist-type thugs with iron bars introduced "order" where actions failed to develop according to counterrevolution's plans. The Solidarity leadership's sessions in Radom and Gdansk had already raised an axe over the Communist Party, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, and the socialist state. The nation was on the verge of catastrophe.

The imposition of martial law in the country and the isolation of many participants in the "performance" cancelled the scenario. But it is clear from the U.S. leaders' present statements and particularly the utterances on television there by Secretary of State A. Haig that there are people in the U.S. administration who would very much like to cause a power struggle in the Polish Army. The people have thrown off the unbearable burden of blackmail and terror which they bore for over a year at the evil will of the transatlantic producers.

PARIS MAGAZINE, POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTION LINKED

PM311355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Yu. Vasilkov Warsaw/Moscow report: "The People Behind the Scenes"]

[Excerpts] An hysterical propaganda campaign caused by the Polish Government's resolute actions in defense of people's power has been unleashed in the West. All possible "radio voices" are directly provoking Polish working people to disobey the laws of the state of martial law, attempting to depict matters as if "civil rights and trade union freedoms have been flouted" in Poland. Of course, by "trade unions" they primarily mean Solidarity, although the extremist leaders who dominated it long ago deviated from trade union principles and their activity is the cause of the gravest moments Poland has experienced in the past 16 months.

The entire course of the development, deepening and exacerbation of the crisis in Poland shows that the actions of the antisocialist forces which entrenched themselves in the Solidarity trade union association were directed and encouraged by Western anticommunist centers.

Many threads lead from the antisocialist opposition to Paris in particular -- the location of one of the Polish emigre centers specializing in subversive activity against Poland and other socialist community countries.

The Polish emigre center in Paris uses the signboard of the magazine KULTURA as a cover.

The Paris center elaborated in detail the entire strategy and tactics of "creeping counterrevolution" in Poland. KULTURA directed its supporters to work on the intelligentsia and workers in the party and state apparatus. Its objectives also included supporting people who had compromised themselves in the country with a view to creating a reliable set of activists disaffected with the organs of power.

With the passage of time, and particularly following the 1968 and 1970 events in Poland, KULTURA, in an attempt to broaden its sphere of influence, has devoted particular attention to the trade unions and workers and employees in industrial enterprises. Realizing that a head-on attack on real socialism would not succeed, the Paris center instilled the idea that a patient and gradual approach was necessary to achieve counter-revolutionary objectives. A good contribution in this respect, KULTURA teaches, could be made by "the eternal Polish traditions of different social formations, which have still not withered away in the country."

This is precisely why KULTURA actively elaborates the concept of world-outlook pluralism, which is allegedly an immutable specific feature of Polish political life. This is why the Paris center seized enthusiastically on the provocative "human rights" campaign unleashed by the Carter administration. KULTURA became one of the leading moral and financial patrons of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland, whose activity is distinguished by a pathologically antisocialist and anti-Soviet thrust.

KULTURA even defined such details of political activity as "signing-up campaigns" [spisochnaya aktivnost]. This has been extensively manipulated by the Solidarity leaders, who determine the size of this organization on the basis of a superficial questionnaire. It is no coincidence that the so-called "congress" in Gdansk omitted to mention the question of membership cards -- distributing them could have sharply worsened the statistics used to back up the demagogic claims to represent "the entire people."

It was in the pages of KULTURA that Kuron formulated the concept of the destruction of people's power by "diluting it in various social movements and their institutions."

From the first days of the inception of Solidarity KULTURA was concerned that the counter-revolutionaries would reveal that true antipopular essence prematurely. In its November 1980 edition the magazine wrote: "To a certain extent the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] is beginning to burden the new trade unions with its definite political line and in any event in providing the PZPR with a pretext for combating the trade unions as being allegedly under the KSS-KOR's auspices.... The positions which have been gained must be consolidated in good time...."

Every month since August 1980 KULTURA has continuously been propagandizing, from one issue to the next, the strategy and tactics of the antisocialist forces in Solidarity and giving specific advice and recommendations aimed at the ultimate seizure of power in the country by counterrevolution. The close links between the KSS-KOR and Solidarity leaders and the Polish reactionary emigre center exposes their objectives quite eloquently: to restore a capitalist Poland, tear it away from the socialist community and include it in the orbit of world imperialism.

The reactionary figures who have entrenched themselves in Solidarity stated their plans to overthrow the socialist authorities quite definitely at gatherings in Radom and Gdansk in early December 1981. The time came when it was necessary to deal a resolute and adamant rebuff to the intrigues of the sworn enemies of socialism.

Since the introduction of martial law in Poland new documents have emerged from secret Solidarity caches and archives about the leaders of the so-called "trade union organization" under cover of which political activity aimed at replacing the state system was consistently carried out. In-depth links with foreign subversive centers have been discovered in particular. Thus, Warsaw University mathematician J. Onyszkiewicz, former Warsaw Solidarity press spokesman and subsequently a member of the National Consultative Committee, has been engaged in antisocialist activity for more than 15 years. Coauthor of many articles published in the Paris magazine KULTURA, he propagandized a line of seizing power in the state in his contacts with Polish and foreign journalists. After the Solidarity congress, Onyszkiewicz an active support of the anticommunist "Self-Governing Republic Clubs." B. Geremek, a leading Solidarity adviser, has been schooled in counterrevolution. Another "adviser," J. Litninski, maintained constant contact with Polish reactionary emigres. Solidarity expert W. Sila-Nowicki, a former figure in the National Army, also cooperates constantly with KULTURA in Paris. Back in 1947 he was sentenced to death for bandit actions against people's power and organizing reprisals against communists, but this was later commuted to a term of imprisonment.

The steps taken by the Polish Government to end antisocialist activity in the country have generated a paroxysm of wild malice in the ranks of reactionary Polish emigres. Reports are coming in of all kinds of "protest demonstrations" organized, in particular, in Paris. But nobody can dispute the people's right to defend their socialist gains in the face of the counterrevolutionary threat.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP REPORT ON ZBOWID MESSAGE

LD0722238 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 7 Jan 82

["Message to ZBOWID Members" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan (PAP) -- A meeting of the Main Board Presidium of the Union of War Veterans (ZBOWID), an organization affiliating nearly 850,000 members, in Warsaw on January 7 extended a message to the organization's members. The independence of our country was paid with blood and sacrifices of Polish soldiers on the battlefields of World War Two, the message says.

People's Poland attained many measurable and unquestionable achievements over the past 37 years. It was with anxiety and fear that we met the disintegration of the state and its economy which occurred recently and which led straight to a complete decline of the Polish statehood. In such a situation we received the introduction of martial law with full understanding. The setting up of the Martial Council of National Redemption cut off the source of anarchy and established conditions necessary for the normalization of life in our country.

Therefore, we appeal for full support for the council's decisions. ZBOWID members will support every effort of the authorities of our people's state to make order rule in our country as soon as possible. Let us stand on the ground of national agreement and socialism to guarantee the return to normal conditions of freedom and democracy based on the social and political programme of the Martial Council of National Redemption, the message of the ZBOWID authorities says.

PRAVDA REPORT ON JABLONSKI NEW YEAR MESSAGE

PM071251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Toward New Achievements; Festive Greetings to the Peoples of the Socialist Countries"]

[excerpt] Warsaw, 1 Jan -- H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, has delivered a New Year speech to the Polish people on central television. He noted that the problems facing the country must be resolved by persistent work and a heightened sense of responsibility on the part of every person concerned for the future.

The Polish serviceman is now standing guard over tranquillity and order in the republic. And although the period of stabilization is linked with the difficulties characteristic of martial law, it will be used to surmount them. H. Jablonski appealed for people to take an active part in constructive labor. He said: I send my best congratulations and wishes to Poland's friends throughout the world. We are particularly grateful to our socialist allies for their fraternal aid. We will pay them for this with our sincerity and persistent struggle for peace.

RACHKOV VIEWS DECLINE OF POLISH FOREIGN TRADE

PM070925 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, Dec 81, Signed to Press 21 Dec 81 p 19

[Observer B. Rachkov review: "Poland's Foreign Economic Ties"]

[Text] The active participation of People's Poland in the international division of labor has permitted the rapid growth of its foreign trade ties. Over the past 20 years the volume of Poland's foreign trade has increased tenfold -- to 110 billion exchange zlotys in 1980.

More than half of Poland's commodity turnover is with the CEMA countries, including approximately one-third with the USSR. It was precisely in the process of developing mutually advantageous business relations with the socialist community countries that the industrialization of formerly agrarian Poland was carried out. The economic and technical blockade established by reactionary Western circles around all the socialist countries, including Poland, proved powerless before the fraternal mutual assistance of states guided by the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism. Approximately 150 projects were created in Poland in vitally important sectors of industry and other spheres of the Polish national economy with the assistance of the USSR alone.

A favorable structure of foreign trade ties for People's Poland was also shaped in very close cooperation with the CEMA countries -- the output of manufacturing sectors of industry began to play a decisive role in Polish exports.

At the start of the seventies Poland's former leadership, seeking to accelerate the resolution of a number of internal economic tasks, began to accelerate the development of foreign economic ties with capitalist countries. Here its own export potential was overestimated, while the difficulties which constantly reproduce themselves in that part of the world, where the rampaging of elemental market forces and the tyranny of the very big monopoly groupings reign supreme, were underestimated. At first Western corporations vied with each other to offer Poland generous credit and preferential terms for deliveries of equipment and many other commodities. But when, toward the midseventies, the economic crisis burst upon the West, interlaced with the energy, raw materials and currency crises, and there was a new sharp intensification of tussles for survival among the monopolies, they did not hesitate to resort to measures causing considerable harm to the Polish economy. The prices of equipment, spare parts for it and all other commodities entering Poland from the capitalist market were immediately and substantially hiked. Barriers to exports of Polish commodities to the West were erected. There was a sharp increase in the cost of the credit obtained by Poland from Western banks, which, moreover, began increasingly to be not of an investment nature but, chiefly, of a commodity nature. There was a considerable increase in the balance of foreign trade deficit, and big payment debts arose.

The measures taken by the PZPR leadership and the Polish Government to rectify the situation in the sphere of foreign economic relations were, however, given a hostile reception by the leaders of the Solidarity trade union association. The strikes provoked by extremists, the decline in production discipline and the disruption of economic ties resulted, as is known, in an overall fall in industrial production in the country, which could not but affect Poland's export stocks as well.

According to a report in the Polish weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, the republic's foreign trade turnover during the first three quarters of this year fell 21 percent compared with the same period last year. At the same time deliveries of Polish goods to foreign markets fell 24 percent -- which reduced Poland's export earnings by 4.5 billion exchange zlotys, thus reducing the country's ability to pay for the goods being imported.

A heavy burden on Poland's foreign trade, for example, were the strikes organized in October-November this year by Solidarity extremists in the Zielona Gora, Tarnobrzeg and Zyrardow Voivodships. Here are situated many enterprises of the extracting and manufacturing industries, which work chiefly on export orders. According to Polish economists' estimates, the strikes which swept through there resulted in a production shortfall to the tune of 26 billion.

The strikes and disorganization of work in the coal industry reduced coal production for the year by 20 percent, or 31 million tons, while exports were halved -- a reduction of almost 16 million tons -- which entailed a direct loss for Poland of at least 5 billion exchange zlotys.

As follows from the date of the Sejm Budget and Finances Commission, during the first 10 months of 1981 Poland's total payment debts in freely convertible currency increased by almost \$3 billion. The interest on them alone will total several hundred million dollars a year.

It should be emphasized that it was precisely Poland's foreign trade ties with capitalist countries that proved most vulnerable to the blows of counterrevolution. The harm done by falling exports of Polish goods to capitalist countries was intensified by the deliberate discriminatory actions of the corporations against People's Poland -- which resulted in a 25-percent reduction in total Polish imports from capitalist states during the 10 months and even a 40-percent reduction in deliveries for industry. Such a fall in imports from Western countries posed a great threat to sectors of industry directly dependent on purchases and deliveries from those countries.

In general, imperialist circles began making cynical use of Poland's recently evolved great technological and currency dependence on the West to deepen the difficulties in the Polish economy, shake its socialist foundations and strengthen the positions of local counterrevolution.

In the summer of this year Solidarity's leaders, under the demagogic slogan of "protecting the domestic market," began directly blocking export deliveries of a number of commodities and interfering in the use of foreign trade organizations' export stocks. Actions of this sort plainly pursued the purpose of undermining the socialist state's monopoly of foreign trade -- which would ultimately result in the total destruction of the domestic market and Poland's entire economy before the expansion of capitalist corporations.

Finally, Solidarity's demagogues directed unbridled slander against the entire system of Poland's foreign economic ties with the socialist countries, groundlessly ascribing to Poland's CEMA membership all the republic's economic difficulties, including those which have been exacerbated in the past 18 months because of the extremists' provocations.

The slandering of Soviet-Polish relations assumed a particularly malicious nature. Now unbridled anti-Soviets accounted for the fuel shortage in Poland with reference to Polish coal exports to the Soviet Union, although the USSR supplies Poland with oil, natural gas and electricity in quantities in coal equivalent which usually exceed by two times (and now, five times) exports of Polish coal to the Soviet Union. Now the USSR was loudly accused of the difficulties in supplying Poland with food since, as was stated at the Solidarity leadership's last gathering in Gdansk, "80 carloads of Polish meat are sent every day" to the Soviet Union, although in fact the USSR does not get a single ton. Brandishing forgeries of this sort, behind which it is easy to divine the hand of imperialist intelligence services, the Solidarity extremists even began "requisitioning" trains headed for the Soviet Union with Polish coal and other commodities.

Despite the fall in Polish exports to the CEMA countries resulting from Solidarity's provocations, deliveries of essential commodities for Poland from these countries remained at the former level, while those from the Soviet Union even increased somewhat -- which is substantially relieving the crisis processes in the Polish economy.

Here are just a few facts reported by the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU concerning foreign trade between People's Poland and the Soviet Union: In 1981, compared with 1980, the newspaper writes, Poland reduced its deliveries of coal to the USSR from 9.5 million tons to 5.5 million tons, those of sulfuric acid from 200,000 tons to 100,000 tons and those of soda ash from 100,000 tons to 25,000 tons, while the Soviet Union is supplying Poland ahead of schedule with the contracted 16 million tons of oil and petroleum products, more than 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas and almost 8 million tons of iron ore (in metal equivalent). The newspaper goes on to emphasize that the Soviet Union, taking into account the difficulties created by the enemies of People's Poland in its economy and guided by the principles of socialist internationalism, fulfills deliveries not only ahead of schedule but over and above the earlier agreed volumes.

Poland also derives tremendous advantages from the pricing system which operates in foreign trade among the CEMA countries. On the one hand, as is known, this system protects socialist market prices from the sharp fluctuations which occur in world prices and which are incompatible with a planned economy, while on the other hand it makes it possible to take account of the main changes in world prices by gradually including such changes in contracts between CEMA countries -- which ensures that our countries can adapt their national economy in good time to structural changes in the world economy.

But Solidarity's demagogues gambled especially on the ignorance of most of the people on questions of foreign trade pricing. Zealously dressing up as "true patriots" of Poland for many months, they poisoned the consciousness of Poles with cock-and-bull stories about the losses supposedly being incurred by Poland in trade with the CEMA countries at the prices fixed among them.

Here a great deal fell into place on the recent publication of facts in Warsaw by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade. It was pointed out that the existing system of prices enabled Poland during 1976-1980 to pay out R5.8 billion less for Soviet fuel and raw materials, for example, than if it had bought these commodities on the world market.

Despite the truly tremendous harm already caused by the reorientation of Poland's foreign economic ties toward capitalist countries, and the harm which could have been caused on a still greater scale, counterrevolution was frenziedly pushing Poland in that dangerous direction and at the same time exaggerating the lie that it is precisely in the West that it is possible to find the cure for Poland's economic difficulties. And this at a time when the capitalist economy is being shaken increasingly strongly by crisis ailments and is increasingly burdened by unemployment, inflation and the intensification of fierce rivalry among the monopolies of the imperialist powers.

A Military Council for National Salvation has now been set up in Poland for the purpose of curbing counterrevolution and creating conditions to surmount the very acute crisis in the country. This turn of events has queered the plans of counterrevolution and its foreign directors, who only yesterday were making themselves out to be "friends of the Polish people." The statement which U.S. President R. Reagan made a few days ago leaves us in no doubt that the most reactionary imperialist circles were and are counting on using foreign economic ties with Poland to harm the Polish people, to intensify the economic difficulties and to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Under these conditions, the most reliable international guarantee of the restoration of the normal functioning of the Polish economy is provided by its membership in the community of socialist countries and by their readiness to continue giving Poland internationalist resistance.

On behalf of Polish communists, Comrades W. Jaruzelski and H. Jablonski make a high assessment of the USSR's truly internationalist stance in their greetings message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his 75th birthday: "We thank you for the understanding which you have shown and continue to show of the dramatically difficult situation in our country and for the valuable economic assistance which makes it possible to alleviate the effect of the difficulties we are experiencing. Polish society has been able to see for itself once again that at difficult moments it can always count on its Soviet friends."

WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM091413 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A group of responsible workers from the Warsaw PZPR Committee headed by S. Kowalski, chief of the propaganda and agitation section, has been in our city at the invitation of Moscow Gorkom. On the last day of its visit the delegation was received by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom. Yesterday evening the guests from Warsaw left for home.

POLISH EDUCATION UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD011614 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jan (PAP) -- At the Council of Ministers called Marian Gala to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Education. Marian Gala was born to a peasant family at Kraszkowice (central Poland) in 1935. He graduated as Ma.A. in geography from the Higher Teachers' Training School in Krakow. He has worked for many years in the education and state administration sectors. Since 1975 he has been the Skierniewice deputy voivoda.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SFRY'S DRAGOSAVAC

LD051136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, a telegram in which, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and himself personally, he congratulates him on his election to that post and wishes him successful activity for the good of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the development of friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations. In a reply telegram, Dragosavac expressed his cordial gratitude for the congratulations and wishes.

IZVESTIYA CITES ROME REPORTS OF KOSOVO UNREST

PM051021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Events in Kosovo"]

[Text] Rome -- According to reports from journalists who have recently visited the Autonomous Province of Kosovo (Yugoslavia), strikes between [as published] workers and students have taken place there.

Fascist symbols were exhibited on the province LCY Committee building in the city of Pristina. According to the reports, the security forces and the militia blockaded student hostels and arrests were made.

In the city of Prizren and in surrounding villages about 100 people were also arrested for circulating anti-Yugoslav pamphlets and painting Albanian nationalist slogans on the walls of buildings. The exacerbation of the situation in Kosovo is leading to increased friction in the relations between the SFRY and Albania.

As these eyewitnesses note, subunits of Yugoslavia's army and security forces are ensuring public order in the province.

SKACHKOV, CSSR TRADE MINISTER MEET 21 DEC

PM051023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 81 Morning Edition p5

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] A conversation was held 21 December between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. Questions of further developing Soviet-Czechoslovak economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA LINKS RED BRIGADES, CIA

LD080852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today carries an article on the Italian extremists of the so-called Red Brigades, whose actions, the paper notes, have nothing in common with the truly workers' and democratic movement. Moreover, it is known that this very group cooperates closely with the U.S. special services and not infrequently organizes provocations on the instructions of the CIA.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS U.S., W. EUROPE STANDS

PM071019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Yuriy Borisov "International Review": "Deadlocked in Disagreement"]

[Text] A famous French journalist, Editor in Chief of the Newspaper LE MONDE Andre Fontaine, recently wrote that the biggest U.S. stake in the international arena is the "American presence in the center of Europe." Apt words! The Reagan administration is using every available means to drag Western Europe down to the procrustean bed of its aggressive policy. One of the clearest demonstrations of this is American policy in connection with the events in Poland.

Numerous irrefutable facts published in the Western press suggest that U.S. ruling circles have actively supported and now support Polish counterrevolution in its struggle for power. Now that necessary measures have been taken in Poland to defend the socialist system, the Reagan administration is flagrantly trying to interfere in internal Polish affairs and "twist the arms" of its West Europe allies, foisting the American viewpoint on them.

As is known, most West European governments initially advocated strict neutrality toward the Polish events. After pressure from across the ocean, they have somewhat changed positions. Does this change meet the interests of the West Europeans? Of course not! For the measures being taken by the Polish authorities are aimed at restoring stability not only in their country but on the continent as a whole.

Yet the United States is still stirring up trouble and at the same time expending tremendous efforts to "restore order" to the Atlantic alliance. On the one hand, class unity remains among the imperialist powers' ruling circles. Modern monopoly capital is unified in defense of the political and economic dominance of the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, Europeans are striving to win a place in the sun in accordance with their real strength. They are energetically defending their own interests. In other words, there are two sides to the coin, and each must be taken into account.

The United States remains the leading country of the West. But it "no longer possesses and will never again possess its former economic and military might." This is how Maurice Couve de Murville, one of Gen Charles de Gaulle's closet associates, described the situation. Western Europe is literally treading on the heels of its transatlantic ally. Even in labor productivity, the Americans are now inferior not only to the FRG and France but even to Italy.

But it is not simply a case of unfavorable economic and financial statistics for the United States. Immeasurable damage is being caused to U.S. morale by the "war brinkmanship" policy. Concealed behind myths about the "Soviet military threat," "international terrorism," and "limited nuclear war," the Washington leaders have been seeking agreement from their North Atlantic bloc allies on an annual 3-percent increase in military spending and the deployment on West European territory of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. But, as often happens, both in ordinary life and in politics, words are words and deeds are deeds.

"In certain spheres, which from the West European viewpoint look different from the way they look from the American viewpoint, the West European countries, while maintaining allegiance to the alliance, must let it be understood that they also have their own interests." This was said with caution but perfectly clearly. And it was said by an influential statesman and public figure, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt.

West Europe's own interests are indeed dearer to it than U.S. interests. For that reason Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark are not fulfilling the "3-percent decision." Britain -- the U.S. "Trojan horse" in the European region -- is implementing it in reduced form, while the FRG intends to increase its military spending in 1982 by a mere 1.8 percent. Nor is the path toward attaining other military and strategic tasks strewn with roses for the Americans. Belgium and the Netherlands still have not given their consent to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory. Norway and Denmark have condemned the decision on the mass production of neutron weapons. The Netherlands has declared that it will not accept them on its territory. Summarizing all these facts, Claude Julien, editor in chief of LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, stated that "Europeans blame the United States for taking decisions without sufficient consultations with the allies even when the interests of the old continent are involved most directly."

Though the United States ignores the opinion of even its closest allies, our country is ready for and fervently interested in constructive dialogue with everybody. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in reply to the questions of the American ABC television company, the Soviet Union reacts positively to the efforts of any "country, large, medium or small, if those efforts are aimed at improving the political climate and reducing the level of military confrontation. We ourselves are doing and are ready to do a great deal in this direction. And there must be no doubt that corresponding actions by the United States or any other state will be met with understanding and responsiveness from us. Nobody who honestly reaches out to shake our hand will find his advances rejected."

The independence of Western Europe in the sphere of international life, though it must not be overestimated, constitutes a real and substantial factor for preserving and consolidating detente. Its significance is constantly growing in connection with the powerful and increasing wave of antiwar and anti-American demonstrations which have literally overwhelmed the European Continent. "Among the West European public the idea has circulated that detente is an irreversible process", NATO Secretary General J. Luns remarks with displeasure. "This is undermining the Western alliance."

Though confrontation between West and East is dear to Luns' heart, many distinguished statesmen of the old world are in favor of continuing the dialogue.

Detente or confrontation? In the final analysis there is no third way. The governments of the FRG, France and other Common Market countries proceeded from this indisputable truth in seeking from the Washington administration the rapid resumption of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe and in rejecting persistent U.S. attempts to restrict the mutually advantageous trade between Western Europe and the USSR. Recently, U.S. pressure has been especially persistent and tough. The White House, for instance, resolutely insisted on the withdrawal of seven West European countries from the "contract of the century" with the USSR for the supply of Siberian gas on a barter basis. But a bitter disappointment awaited the American administration. "We cannot turn trade with our East European neighbors into some sort of instrument of policy, a tap to be switched on or off according to the political situation," Chancellor H. Schmidt said. And the West German firms were the first to sign the agreement with the Soviet side.

The range of disagreements between the United States and Western Europe is not limited to prospects for cooperation between West and East. It is considerably broader. For instance, in enumerating Franco-American contradictions, F. Mitterrand cited "burning problems" such as Central America, the Franco-Mexican declaration on recognizing the national liberation movement in El Salvador as a "representative political force," U.S. monetary policy, relations with liberated countries...not troubling to mince words, the French president said: "The commitment to friendship with the United States does not mean supporting every dictatorship in the world."

The North-South problem -- relations with countries which have embarked on the path of independent development -- has assumed special acuteness recently in the Atlantic allies camp. For the main capitalist powers it is ultimately a question of distribution of markets, sources of raw materials and spheres of capital investment. The class nature of American and West German neocolonialism is the same. But their tactics, forms and methods of operation are different.

At the Cancun conference, for instance, the U.S. and French stances differed considerably. Reagan defended the cherished means of influencing liberated countries "by force," having placed obstacles in the way of worldwide talks within the UN framework on restructuring world economic relations on the basis of just principles, objects to help being given to the poorest countries in the energy sphere and repudiated business contacts with Cuba and other nonaligned states. The French concept, as the newspaper LE MONDE maintains, is "diametrically opposed to the American concept."

A bone of contention in the Atlantic camp is the question of a Near East settlement. The United States stands firmly on the shifting sands of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, completely ignoring the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Western Europe advocates overall talks aimed at providing security for all states in the region and Israel's release of the Arab lands it has occupied.

Nowadays Washington's "big stick" meets energetic opposition with increasing frequency, not only from the opponents of U.S. policy but from the Atlantic allies. This process is continuing. Western Europe no longer wishes to be a U.S. satellite. It is striving to determine its own future itself.

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD072356 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- Malta's Foreign Minister Alex Sheberas Trigona arrived in Moscow on a visit today.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE CANARD' ON LIBYAN PLOT FAILS

Lack of Evidence

LD071136 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 7 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 7 Jan, TASS -- The latest provocative canard, launched by the Washington administration with the object of poisoning the international climate and spurring on the militaristic psychosis in the United States by any means, has burst like a soap bubble. This refers to the noisy anti-Libyan campaign around an imaginary "conspiracy" by the Libyan Government against American leaders. Authentic evidence available to the American public has conclusively shown that this campaign had been concocted by the provocateurs from American special services obsequiously playing up to the United States administration in preparing the soil for military gambles abroad.

It will be recalled that this canard has been launched by none other than the White House boss himself. At a press conference late last year he declared in public that the United States allegedly had conclusive evidence showing that the Libyan authorities had hatched a "conspiracy" to make attempts on the lives of American leaders and had even sent two teams of cutthroats to the United States. He virtually pledged that this information had been received from several authentic sources and that the administration was taking a most serious attitude.

Under pressure of indignation by the American public that refused blindly to believe in White House assertions and called for facts, the administration had to back out. The Republican leader in the Senate Baker issued a statement asserting that the "threat" to the President and other officials had become less.

The CBS television company announced yesterday that the Department of Justice had no data on any infiltration of terrorists into the United States. Moreover, as has become known from the CBS reportage, the White House ordered cancellation of a statement by a senior official from the department who, following the President's press conference, was going to clear up the question of the "Libyan conspiracy." The correspondent noted that the administration had obviously been in a hurry publicly accusing Libya. And Dan Rather, host of the CBS Evening News programme, virtually accused the President of lying by saying that he had made a serious slip. Lastly, Washington POST commentator Jack Anderson today finally showed the hand of the administration, reporting that the anti-Libyan campaign was based on a secret CIA report not supported by any facts and based on anonymous denunciations. Who familiarized themselves with the general content of the "document", have found its conclusions unconvincing.

Policy Behind Reagan 'Slip'

LD071638 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 7 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Trushin]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- The American press and television are commenting at length today on the obvious collapse of the anti-Libyan campaign. The malicious, provocative tales about a "Libyan plot," allegedly aimed at "assassinating" the U.S. leadership, have burst like soap bubbles.

A CBS newscaster admitted that it is becoming increasingly more apparent in the United States that President Reagan made a serious "slip" when talking about the Libyan plot. Moreover, it is reported that U.S. Department of Justice officials admitted that the Reagan administration did not possess any facts confirming the existence of hit squads who allegedly arrived in the United States to murder the President.

The newspaper Washington POST frankly writes that U.S. allies, having familiarised themselves with the content of the "document" on the Libyan plot, forged by the Central Intelligence Agency with the help of the Israeli intelligence service Mossad, found it, to put it mildly, unconvincing.

Recognising to some extent the "hasty" nature of the Reagan administration's actions with regard to Libya, American propaganda is now trying to present the malicious anti-Libyan campaign, which has been going on for months, as merely the President's "slip." Will anyone believe it?

That is not so. The point at issue is a long-term policy rather than a slip of the tongue. It is common knowledge that the noisy anti-Libyan orchestra directed by President Reagan himself was playing with quite a certain aim. This aim was, wrote the newspaper DAILY WORLD, to incite hatred for Libya and prepare public opinion for U.S. aggressive military actions against that Middle East country.

Suffice it to recall the chronology of the anti-Libyan campaign in order to see the proportions and perfidy of the U.S. policy with regards to Libya.

- The United States breaks diplomatic relations with Libya on an invented pretext.
- Forces of the 6th U.S. Fleet shoot down two Libyan planes off the Libyan shores.
- The United States conducts large-scale exercises code-named Bright Star in direct proximity to the Egyptian-Libyan border.
- The United States imposes an embargo against Libyan oil and announces a trade blockade.
- The U.S. State Department recalls all Americans from Libya and bans travel to that country by Americans.

As justly noted by many observers, Washington in fact created a pretext for direct armed aggression against that independent Arab state which refuses to subordinate itself to imperialist diktat.

The observers also admit that indignation of Arab and world public opinion at Washington's policy of blackmail and threats played a decisive part in exploding the myth of the "Libyan plot." This policy, which the present American administration is trying to legitimise not only with regard to that Arab country, but also in international affairs in general, is subjected to increasingly stronger criticism. The Arab press ridicules Washington's charges of so-called "terrorism" levelled against the Libyan leadership as utterly false and groundless. The Arab press points out that it is only Tel Aviv which fully sides with the United States in the anti-Libyan conspiracy and is just as interested as Washington in discrediting the Al-Qadhdhafi government. Tel Aviv's aggressive plans in the Middle East fully coincide with U.S. imperialist aims in that region.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SUDAN RECALL EVENTS IN EGYPT

LD072036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Last Wednesday hundreds of school children and university students in Khartoum took part in a huge demonstration against the government. The wide scale of the demonstration forced the Sudanese authorities to close down all education colleges in the capital.

The crisis in Sudan is a result of the present regime's policies, both at home and abroad, and its tendency to enter into an alliance with the forces of imperialism, particularly the United States. Washington is strongly pushing Sudan toward rearmament which will be very costly to the already bankrupt economy of the country. On the other hand, the IMF, and similar organizations controlled by U.S. monopolies, impose on the Sudanese regime measures that constitute an unacceptable burden to the broad popular masses.

History knows examples of this policy and its disastrous consequences: It would suffice to remember the line of the former president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, and the events of January 1977 when the angry people took to the streets of Cairo and other Egyptian towns, unwilling to pay the price of the anti-nation policy of its government. The events of recent days in Sudan have similar social roots.

U.S., ISRAEL ESCALATE MIDDLE EAST TENSION

GF071338 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 6 January carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Situation in the Middle East." The radio states that tension still continues to prevail in the Middle East and holds U.S. policies and Israel's aggressive attitude responsible for the current state of affairs in the region. The radio adds: "Recently Washington has disclosed its intention to increase its military aid to Israel. During the current fiscal year, Washington plans to make \$1.7 billion available to Israel for arms purchases. It is possible to describe this as a gift to Israel in return for its aggressive actions."

Noting that the United States is planning to turn Israel into a war machine, the radio adds that Washington is encouraging Tel Aviv to commit acts of aggression while "at the same time getting its military involved in Middle East affairs. U.S. military officials are moving to increase the number of U.S. bases and (?support centers) in the Middle East. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is promoting the view that a number of Middle East countries should agree to accommodate part of the Rapid Deployment Force units and make space available for their arms and equipment. The Bright Star exercises held recently in the Middle East (?were actually) of a hostile nature."

The radio concludes: "The U.S. administration's highwayman policy in the Middle East is part of Washington's warmongering policy. The objective of this policy is to extend U.S. hegemony by raiding regions. The (?objective) regarding the Middle East is oil.

A few days ago the U.S. Congress passed a bill concerning the military structure. Over a quarter of a billion dollars has been made available within the framework of this law to strengthen the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia. U.S. military aircraft will be based on Diego Garcia for the purpose of (?attacking) not only Arab states but numerous countries in Africa and Asia. Meanwhile, U.S. hostility against independent Libya is causing concern. It will be recalled that U.S. aircraft attacked Libyan planes last summer. Currently, the press is carrying reports regarding the Pentagon's recourse to armed actions.

"Meanwhile, the U.S. warmongering policy and Israeli's aggressive attitude against the Arab people are escalating tension in the Middle East. This is a serious threat to peace."

PRAVDA CITES YASIR 'ARAFAT ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

PM071621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Success in the struggle"]

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jan — Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has urged the Palestinian Arabs to strengthen their solidarity in the just struggle to exercise their legitimate national rights. In an appeal to mark the 17th anniversary of the Palestinian resistance movement, he stated that last year a resolute rebuff was dealt to Israel's aggressive actions in south Lebanon. We have achieved substantial successes in this struggle, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said, despite the fact that Tel Aviv has enjoyed the unlimited military, political and economic support of international imperialism headed by the United States.

Y. Arafat pointed to the further growth of the PLO's prestige in the international arena and described the official diplomatic status accorded the PLO mission in Moscow as an important political event.

U.S. DELAYS PAYMENTS TO IRAN, WILL PRESS CLAIMS

LD071726 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 7 Jan, TASS -- The international arbitrage court will resume in The Hague on January 19th this year to settle mutual cash claims of Iran and the United States. This court had been set up under an understanding of the two countries as one of the conditions for the release of the American hostages in Tehran. At that time Washington agreed only to the unfreezing of part of the colossal sum of 14,000 million dollars belonging to Iran, which had been arrested by the White House after the seizure of the hostages.

Even one year after the release of the hostages the United States is obviously in no hurry to grant Iran's lawful demands for the recovery of the money, plundered by the former shah regime and invested in American banks. Moreover, a feverish campaign is underway in the United States to ascertain financial claims on the Iranian Government. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that the American administration had resolved to act as plaintiff on behalf of private companies and corporations which allegedly sustained billions of dollar losses in Iran as a result of the anti-shah and anti-American revolution there.

As a result of such Washington actions, a paradoxical situation is taking shape, when American corporations, which had been plundering the Iranian people with the help of the shah's regime for decades and made profits of billions of dollars, not only do not pay back the plundered capital to the Iranian people but, on the contrary, demand compensation for their "losses."

AIDE QUERIED ON USSR-ALGERIAN COOPERATION TALKS

PM071445 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 3

[S. Zinchuk interview with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: "USSR-Algeria: Along a Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation which has been participating in the seventh session of the Soviet-Algerian Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has returned from Algeria. At SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's request, your TASS correspondent met with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet delegation.

[Question] Could you briefly describe the state of Soviet-Algerian economic and technical cooperation and its significance for Algeria's economy?

[Answer] Soviet-Algerian cooperation has deep roots. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted that "we have a very old friendship with Algeria whose basis was laid in the difficult years of the Algerian people's heroic struggle for independence."

The long-term mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, which is progressing according to plans for each country's economic development, is now an important component of the entire package of friendly relations between the USSR and Algeria. This cooperation has promoted and continues to promote the solution of the most important problems facing Algeria in its economic development.

More than 100 different projects are being implemented in Algeria with USSR assistance. The El Hadjar metallurgical plant, leader of Algerian ferrous metallurgy, was cited by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress among major projects built with USSR assistance in the liberated countries.

The enterprises and projects created through cooperation promote fuller satisfaction of Algeria's requirements for electricity, ferrous and nonferrous metals and construction materials and are a basis for increasing oil extraction, making greater and more rational use of the country's limited resources and for providing the country with qualified national cadres.

[Question] What avenues for the further development of cooperation were examined at the seventh session of the commission?

[Answer] The commission session was held in the light of the understandings reached during the meeting of the two friendly countries' leaders. The decisions and recommendations made by the commission are aimed at the swiftest practical implementation of previously signed agreements. They also determine the long-term avenues and projects for the further development of cooperation. As a result of the work done, new impetus has been given to the development of long-term mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

Soviet and Algerian organizations will cooperate in further strengthening Algeria's national economy and primarily its industrial base. It is planned, in particular, to build a 630-megawatt thermal power station at Jijel, a 500,000-ton-capacity cement plant at Djelfa and a spare part shop at the El Hadjar metallurgical plant, and the expansion is envisaged of the Oran windowpane shop built earlier with the USSR's assistance. A contract has already been signed by USSR and Algerian organizations for the construction of a section of the Alrar-Hassi-R'mel gas pipeline, an important project whose construction will be negotiated by the all-union Tsvetmetpromeksport association and the national company for the transportation and marketing of hydrocarbons.

Great attention was also paid to cooperation in such spheres as water resources. An understanding was reached on cooperation in the construction of four irrigation dams in Algeria's northern regions as well as in continuing explorational and exploitational drilling for water in the country's southern regions and in developing two regional schemes for using the water resources of the Annaba and southern Saharan Atlas regions.

In the light of the commission's decisions, talks are continuing between Soviet and Algerian organizations on cooperation in housing construction in the cities of Tlemcen and Algiers. This avenue of cooperation between our organizations may also become an important and long-term one.

[Question] What contacts did you have with Algerian leaders during the commission session?

[Answer] I was received by Algerian Prime Minister Abdelghani as well as by the minister of energy and petrochemical industries, the minister of heavy industry, the minister of planning and national development and the minister of hydraulics. All the Algerian leaders noted the important results of the development of cooperation and its broad prospects. It was also stressed that the commission's seventh session is of great importance for developing cooperation and has given new impetus to this development.

U.S. TRADE 'RECONNAISSANCE MISSION' TO AFRICA

LDO71420 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 7 Jan 82

[TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov report]

[Text] New York, 7 Jan, TASS -- It has been announced in Washington that this week a team of U.S. businessmen led by Commerce Secretary M. Baldrige and Agriculture Secretary J. Block will make a tour of a number of African countries. The team, including heads of mining, construction, agricultural and chemical companies, will visit Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Morocco with the official purpose of promoting bilateral trade and economic relations. These countries are referred to as promising markets by the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL [as received].

In fact this is another "reconnaissance mission" to decide how feasible and profitable it is for American monopolies to invest capital in one country or another. Earlier such trips were made to Indonesia, Kenya, Thailand and Sri Lanka, and the next (?places) of call on the list are Egypt, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Jamaica and Costa Rica, the countries which are characterised by P. MacPherson, director of the Agency for International Development, as having strategic and commercial importance for the United States.

This sounding of the investment climate is part and parcel of Washington's overall programme for shoring up the positions of U.S. capital in the developing countries. The United States is expanding bilateral contacts within the framework of this programme between U.S. companies and the private sectors of the economies of all those countries. The participation of the United States in international aid programmes is being cut back. The Agency for International Development, in particular, has already withdrawn from international financial programmes aimed at building economic infrastructures in the developing countries.

Washington is also examining the possibility of withdrawing from food aid programmes, the New York TIMES reports.

President Reagan is holding up Jamaica, whose current government has thrown the doors of the country wide open to U.S. monopolies, as a "model" for the developing countries in private enterprise.

The United States, according to the journal BUSINESS WEEK, would like to give an "object lesson" to the entire developing world using Jamaica's example to demonstrate the "superiority" of the capitalist way of development. But everyone knows where this way leads. Even official statistics indicate that 27 per cent of Jamaica's employable population are out of jobs. The country runs a foreign-trade deficit of 750 million dollars.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE EXCHANGE WITH UPPER VOLTA LEADER

PM061003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] TASS -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Rebirth for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, in which he conveyed on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and himself congratulations and wishes for success to Colonel Zerbo and all the Upper Volta people on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the republic's proclamation.

In a reply telegram, S. Zerbo expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and wishes.

The telegrams express confidence that the ties of friendship and cooperation linking the peoples of the two countries will constantly develop and strengthen in the interests of peace and general security.

U.S. USING CANAL ZONE TO TRAIN FOR INTERVENTION

PY071854 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] A Panamanian representative at the racial discrimination conference being held in Managua has charged that the United States is increasing its deployment of weapons in the Panama Canal area. In this regard the Panamanian press has published the cynical statement issued by the U.S. Southern Region commander, Col (Mark Richards) [as heard] who said that U.S. troops have been ordered to maintain order in Central and South America. He noted that special units are on continuous alert ready to carry out a mission in any region of Latin America.

The Panamanian Government believes that this statement is not only an outright violation of the Panama Canal Treaty, which prohibits the United States from using Panamanian territory to carry out any aggression against countries in the area, but also an insult to all Latin American nations.

Nevertheless, and despite the demands made by the Panamanian Government for the Pentagon to end its aggressive plans in the canal area, the U.S. military bullies [militarotes] continue to interfere in Latin American affairs. Political observers have noted that during the recent armed forces maneuvers held at the (?Gutman) Base, located in the canal area, the troops carried out a coordination exercise among the different armed forces branches in case a naval blockade were to be enforced against Nicaragua.

In this regard the Panamanian newspaper DIALOGO SOCIAL notes that the U.S. troops stationed at the 14 military bases located in the Panama Canal area pose a direct threat to the security of Panama and other Latin American countries.

The Panamanians are also indignant over the use of U.S. military bases in the canal area for transporting arms and mercenaries to El Salvador to crush the struggle of Salvadoran patriots.

The Pentagon has transformed the sovereign territory of Panama into a training camp of henchmen called to crush the national liberation movements in Latin America.

Next year about 2,000 Salvadoran troops will start training at U.S. military bases. These actions carried out by the United States, disregarding Panamanian Government claims, cause the indignation of all Panamanians and the international community in general. The UN General Assembly has supported the Panamanian Government's position which demands the upholding of the U.S.-Panamanian treaties and opposes the use of the canal area as a springboard to launch imperialist aggressions threatening the independence movement of Latin American nations.

SHEVARDNADZE AT BREZHNEV EXHIBITION IN TBILISI

PM301113 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 1

[TASS report under general headline: "Devoted to a Loyal Leninist"]

[Text] 15 Dec -- An exhibition of photographic documents which opened in Tbilisi today is devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday. Its numerous exhibits tell of the glorious pages in the life of an ardent communist and Leninist and of the profound, firm ties linking Leonid Ilich with the people.

Photographs of the war years describe his active participation in the Great Patriotic War and the exploit of the Malaya Zemlya people. Documentary items are on display relating to L.I. Brezhnev's multifaceted activity in preserving world peace and strengthening the unity and of the socialist community.

A special section is devoted to the memorable days of last May and the festivities in honor of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its communist party and to L.I. Brezhnev's participation in them.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

WORLD LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

Heng Samrin Message

PM301215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev!

On your 75th birthday it gives me great pleasure to express to you best wishes for good health, personal happiness and long years of life and new successes in your eminent and responsible activity.

The Kampuchean people are infinitely glad that the great Soviet people under your wise leadership as leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state have scored remarkable achievements in building a communist society in the Soviet Union, which is today a decisive factor in safeguarding world peace and international security.

I am firmly convinced that, thanks to your personal contribution, relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop fruitfully and to strengthen in the interests of our two peoples and the world socialist community.

Please accept, dear comrade general secretary, my warmest fraternal greetings and assurances of my very high respect.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Kampuchean State Council.

Brezhnev Thanks Heng Samrin

BK030306 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, sent a message thanking Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK [Peoples Republic of Kampuchea] for greeting him on his 75th birthday. The message reads:

I wish the Kampuchean communists and all of the Kampuchean people new successes in the realization of the Fourth KPRP Congress resolutions which showed a glorious road for the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation and for the construction of socialist foundations on the ancient Khmer land.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRK grow stronger and further develop.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message

PM061133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Greetings message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi under the general headline: "Cordial Congratulations and Greetings"]

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear friend!

It gives me great pleasure to extend warm congratulations to you on your 75th birthday and to wish you good health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution

Tudeh Party Greetings

PM301003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev!

The Tudeh Party Central Committee sends you its fraternal congratulations and best cordial wishes on your 75th birthday. Our congratulations attest to the profound respect and sympathy felt for you, the renowned leader of the party and the land of the soviets and an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, by the true fighters for the cause of our motherland's revolution together with the working class, working masses and peace champions of the whole world.

You come from a simple worker's family and since your childhood you have been closely acquainted with the revolutionary traditions of the working class and the heroic struggle of the working people headed by their tested vanguard -- the great party of Lenin.

Your activity began with the plant and field, the hammer and sickle, and since then your valiant life, all your knowledge and vast experience and great organizing abilities have been given up to the tireless struggle for the lofty ideals of the working class, the building of socialism and communism, the victory of Marxism-Leninism and the consolidation of the system of world socialism and friendship among the peoples.

Your activity in the period of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against Hitler's fascism, your outstanding services to the party and Soviet state and the international communist, workers and national liberation movement and your activity aimed at strengthening the ties of revolutionary solidarity of working people of all countries struggling against imperialism and world reaction and for the peoples' freedom and independence and the safeguarding of peace throughout the world have won you prestige and deep respect among the revolutionaries of the whole world.

In the period of your constructive and extraordinarily fruitful activity as general secretary of the CPSU, Soviet society has advanced at unprecedented rates in all spheres of life and achieved great and inspiring successes. These achievements are the main factor in the steady consolidation of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, which is a mighty bastion of the defense of peace and the peoples' freedom and independence and also the basis of the great successes of the national liberation movements opposing imperialism and world reaction.

The successful implementation of the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress which took place under your personal guidance is expressed in the steady growth of the Soviet Union's economic, political and defense might. This is exerting an effective influence on the consolidation and expansion of the revolutionary popular movements struggling against the main opponent of the Iranian revolution -- U.S. imperialism -- has met and continues to meet with the most effective support from Lenin's party and the Soviet Union's Government, which you head.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev!

On your 75th birthday the Tudeh Party Central Committee, all party members and all true Iranian revolutionaries fraternally and wholeheartedly wish you long years of life, health and further successes in your honorable and fruitful activity to create the material and technical base of communism in the Soviet Union and in the attainment of a definitive victory for the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the benefit of the peoples' freedom and independence, democracy, socialism and peace throughout the world.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] The Tudeh Party Central Committee, First Secretary Nureddin Kianuri

Castro Greets Brezhnev

PM291357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

I want to convey to you the feelings of joy, respect, and profound revolutionary brotherhood with which our entire people, our party and your very close Cuban friends are greeting your 75th birthday.

The path you have traveled from your origins as the son of a poor worker's family to the loftiest party and state posts in the USSR is in itself convincing proof of what the socialist revolution was for your country's working people.

Over the past six decades you have always been in the front lines when the Soviet people were resolving the historic tasks facing them.

The hard battle for the development of the economy during the first 5-year plans, the Great Patriotic War against fascism, the internationalist contribution to the liberation of other peoples under fascist oppression, the country's restoration after the defeat of the aggressor, the development of the virgin lands, the tremendous efforts in recent years aimed at improving the people's prosperity and strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defense might -- these are the landmarks in your life which have won you not only the love and respect of Soviet people but the respect and recognition of revolutionaries and progressive people throughout the world.

Under your leadership, Comrade Brezhnev, the Soviet Union has made and continues to make a tremendous contribution to the cause of the liberation, independence and progress of the peoples under colonial and neocolonial oppression.

But I am particularly confident that your labor as the main guardian of the policy of peace consistently and persistently pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state and your unrivalled efforts aimed at preventing the nuclear catastrophe threatening the world, your struggle to curb the most irresponsible aggressive and militarist forces of imperialism will be assessed by history as a very great contribution to the safekeeping of mankind in our era.

In addition the Cuban people and their revolutionary leaders have special reasons linking us closely with you, your party, and the working people of your motherland.

Since the time almost 23 years ago when the first country to cast off the fetters of imperialist rule and to embark on the path of building socialism emerged in Latin America, the Cuban revolution has had a true and devoted friend in you. We are well aware of the constant attention which you, in heading the party and Soviet state, pay to the cause of solidarity and cooperation with Cuba.

It gives me pleasure to tell you that as a mark of recognition of your services, our country's State Council has resolved that you be awarded the title of Hero of the Republic of Cuba and has also awarded you the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

With these awards, dear Comrade Brezhnev, our people want to express to you their fraternal and ardent greetings, their testimony to their gratitude and indestructible friendship and their joy at the realization that you are greeting your 75th birthday in the full flower of your brilliant political ability and enormous experience and creative mind.

I can add on my own behalf that I am happy to be able on this day to embrace strongly a sincere and loyal friend with whom I had the good fortune to share for many years joint efforts and concerns for the sake of our noble and invincible cause.

With revolutionary greetings,

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz

Zhivkov, Filipov Message

PM221625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 6

[Greetings telegram from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria; and Grisha Filipov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on his 75th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in expressing the feelings and thoughts of the Bulgarian communists, of all our people, ardently and fraternally congratulate you on your 75th birthday.

In congratulating you we are greeting the worthy son of the Soviet people, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, the worthy heir and continuer of the great Lenin's cause, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, of the international communist and workers movement, the indefatigable fighter for peace, detente and friendship among the peoples, the most authoritative political and state leader of our epoch.

Your life has been an example of unwavering loyalty to communism, of selfless labor for the people's well-being. You were tempered among the ranks of the working people, you have grown up together with the young Soviet state, you were indissolubly linked with the fate and interests of the working people.

In the difficult years of the great fatherland war you, Comrade Brezhnev, honorably fulfilled your patriotic duty; passing through the difficult paths of the war, from its very beginning until the end, you worthily defended the first country of socialism. The heroic victories of the Soviet Army in the Caucasus, in the Black Sea area, in the Crimea and in the Ukraine, the battles for the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary are linked with your name, with your indefatigable activities to strengthen the moral and combat strength of your army, and to forge the victory of the Soviet Army over Hitler's fascism.

Our people are well aware of the selfless efforts and devotion with which, in the postwar period, you participated in the restoration of the devastated Soviet economy. On all fronts to which the party sent you, in the Zaporozhie, in the Dnepropetrovsk area, in Moldavia and in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, you devoted all your efforts without sparing your strength, your great political and organizational talent to the rapid healing of the wounds inflicted on the country by war, to the upsurge of your motherland. The tremendous energies you displayed in those years of effort, your Bolshevik perseverance and purpose-oriented approach, your party principledness and your ability to evaluate the situation with a realistic approach, to cope with the main tasks, your personal charisma -- these were the solid foundations upon which you developed as a great party functionary and asserted yourself as a natural, universally recognized first leader of the CPSU and Soviet state. Your extraordinary experience of life, Leonid Ilich, your great contribution to the theory and practice of socialism and to socialist construction enabled you to make an invaluable contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the general policy development, in its defense capacity, in the development of Soviet democracy, in asserting the Soviet way of life, and in the constant improvement of the people's cultural and living standards.

The accountability reports you read to the CPSU congress, a number of other works you have written are examples of correct combining of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the construction of a new society in the Soviet Union. The key problems of the theory of mature socialism are worked out in your books with profoundly scientific perspicacity, as are questions of building the material-technical base of communism, elaborating the foreign policy strategy of the present stage of development, and other questions.

The 26th CPSU Congress was a new triumph of the Leninist policy conducted by the Soviet Union. We are all well aware of how much you contributed to the preparation and success of this congress, and how much you contributed to the remarkable documents adopted by this congress. Being of worldwide historical importance the congress of Soviet communists made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the most characteristic events in the Soviet country and in the international development. This congress revealed and explained the future prospects of the further construction of communism in the Soviet Union, for the upsurge of real socialism and of the struggle of peoples for peace, for freedom and social progress.

Your contributions to the comprehensive development of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance among the countries belonging to the worldwide socialism community; to the development of their political, economic and intellectual potential and their defensive power; to the consolidation of real socialism as a main factor in the struggle of progressive mankind for peace, democracy and social progress are invaluable. Your efforts and creative elan for strengthening the unity of the communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the struggle against opportunism, revisionism, dogmatism, and Maoism, for the preservation of the ideological purity of our common movement, are indefatigable.

Today the peoples of our planet see an example in Lenin's motherland, they seek inspiration and find support in their struggle for freedom, independence and well-being. The efforts of the enemies of socialism to discredit the historical contributions of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union, to reduce its strong influence and impact upon progressive worldwide development are in vain.

In the dynamic and alarming epoch in which we are living, when imperialism, through its policy of the arms race, military blackmail, violence and terror, is trying to arrest the development of the worldwide revolutionary process, the party and country where communism is being built holds high the banner of peace, friendship cooperation among peoples, around which all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world are rallying.

With your characteristic Leninist approach, principledness and realism, you are investing all your communist elan and devotion to the implementation of the CPSU program which was proclaimed at the 26th congress, of consolidating peace, for the intensification of detente and for curbing the arms race during the eighties.

Dear Leonid Ilich, your name is well known in all areas and countries of the globe. Wherever you have gone, you have won deep respect and the love, as well as gratitude of people who see in you the inspired strategist for the preservation and consolidation of peace, detente, security and cooperation among the peoples, the greatest peacemaker of our planet. The working people's love and respect for you are boundless. The tremendous political, economic and cultural upsurge of our socialist Soviet friendship are inseparable, Comrade Brezhnev, from the CPSU and the Soviet Union, from your personal contribution. In the last years our fraternal mutual relations have adopted new dimensions, they have been raised to a qualitatively new level. The trend of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, are indissolubly linked to your contribution and create the most favorable conditions for building socialist and communist society. The Bulgarian communists and all our Bulgarian people are deeply convinced that, as in the past, so in the future there is no and there can be no force in the world capable of dividing and opposing the BCP and the CPSU, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Dear Leonid Ilich we wish you with all our hearts and souls, vigorous health, strength and energy so that you may work many more years as inspiringly and selflessly for the construction of the communist society in your glorious country, to lead the CPSU as wisely as before, to give your invaluable contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world. May the sacred and crystal-pure Bulgarian-Soviet friendship strengthen and prosper and produce increasingly abundant fruit. Also in the future, may the unity between the BCP and the CPSU and between Bulgaria and the USSR to be indestructible for the sake of the happiness and prosperity of our fraternal peoples, for the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Grishna Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Lao Leaders' Message

PM301233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev,

On your 75th birthday we are happy to send you our cordial greetings and best wishes.

Your tremendous personal labor as CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman is a major contribution to the growth of the Soviet Union's national wealth and the consolidation of its might. The heroic Soviet people headed by the Communist Party have achieved imposing successes in building developed socialism and the creation of the material and technical base of communism and have scaled unprecedented heights in the development of science and technology.

Consistently steering a Leninist foreign policy course you have come out with widely known initiatives for preserving peace and stability in Europe and throughout the world, which have enhanced still further the role and influence of the Soviet Union -- the reliable bulwark of the world socialist system and of all peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Lao people have always considered and continue to consider you a great and loyal friend constantly concerned for the consolidation of fraternal relations between our countries. We see in you a consistent internationalist and tireless fighter for the cause of peace and friendship among peoples. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, you invariably pay tremendous attention to the consolidation of the socialist community and the unity of the world communist and workers movement and render aid and support to the peoples struggling for their freedom and national independence.

Your outstanding services in the world's revolutionary renewal have won you profound respect for all communists and revolutionaries and the progressive forces and working people who cherish peace on our planet.

On the notable date that is your birthday we wish you good health, inexhaustible energy and remarkable new successes in your responsible activity for the Soviet people's welfare and happiness and for the sake of peace and socialism.

We take this opportunity to express once again our profound thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the great Soviet people and to you personally for your constant assistance to the Lao revolution, for the development of fraternal friendly relations and for all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, which is an important contribution to the defense and building of our country marching along the path of socialism.

With profound respect [signed] Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly.

Berlinguer Greets Brezhnev

PM061131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Greetings message to L.I. Brezhnev from PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer under the general headline: "Cordial Congratulations and Greetings"]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrade Brezhnev!

On your 75th birthday I wish you good health and fruitful work.

[Signed] Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party

Tsedenbal Greetings

PM290813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Leonid Ilich!

On behalf of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, on behalf of the communists and all working people of Mongolia and also on my own account I send you warm fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations on your 75th birthday.

On this memorable day of your jubilee workers and employees, members of agricultural associations and the working intelligentsia in Mongolia express sincere sentiments and deep respect for you, dear Leonid Ilich, as a staunch fighter and the acknowledged leader of Lenin's great party, outstanding politician of today and indefatigable fighter for the cause of peace, democracy, socialism and communism.

Your entire career, from ordinary worker to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is a convincing, inspiring example of selfless service to the cause of that brilliant teacher of the working people, V.I. Lenin, the cause of socialism and communism, the cause of the international communist and workers movement and the struggle for peace, detente and security for peoples all over the world.

Your multifaceted, fruitful activity in responsible party and state posts has always been and is now distinguished by its inseparable links with the people's life; by tireless concern for their well-being; by sincere affinity with and respect for working people, by party principledness and implacability toward phenomena alien to our ideals; by purposefulness and selflessness; by communist conviction and firm faith in the triumph of the great ideals of peace, socialism and communism. Thanks to your outstanding qualities as a Leninist communist and consistent internationalist, with a profound belief in the creative forces of the working people's masses, you enjoy the well-earned love and boundless trust of the Soviet people and the profound respect and gratitude of peoples in the fraternal socialist countries and all people of good will on our planet.

In the last 17 years, while you have been at the helm of the party and state leadership, Lenin's party has made a valuable contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory and has carried out tremendous practical work to fulfill the impressive plans of communist building in the Soviet Union. In that period the CPSU and the Soviet state have launched a titanic struggle to improve the international situation, strengthen peace and the peoples' security, avert the threat of a new world war and establish the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This struggle has to a decisive extent promoted the advance of the process of the relaxation of international tension which, despite fierce resistance from imperialists and reactionary forces, continues to make its way as the leading trend in international relations in the modern world.

The successes of the Leninist foreign policy and the active, purposeful international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in ensuring lasting peace in the world, preventing the conflagration of nuclear war and curbing the senseless, dangerous arms race -- these are above all the fruits of the Soviet peace programs and initiatives whose elaboration and implementation are inseparably linked with your name, highly esteemed Leonid Ilich.

They are also associated with your constant efforts and unremitting concern for the all-round consolidation of the socialist community countries' unity and for the dynamic augmentation of the community's might, and for further rallying the ranks of all the world's revolutionary, progressive forces for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and the people's progress.

Expressing the Mongolian people's sincere feelings, I am happy to note with deep satisfaction and gratitude that you, dear Leonid Ilich, as an ardent internationalist and great friend of socialist Mongolia, have made and continue to make an inestimable personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the Leninist friendship and all-round cooperation of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, the steady growth of our country's economy and culture and the enhancement of the people's well-being. Mongolia's communists and working people, inspired by the broad prospects for the development of Mongolian-Soviet relations in the coming years, express cordial gratitude to the great Soviet people, the CPSU, its Central Committee and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for your constant concern for our people's happiness and prosperity and for the selfless, truly openhearted, fraternal assistance and support in building socialism -- assistance and support which grow every year.

We see it as our prime duty to cherish and tirelessly strengthen friendship and cooperation with the first socialist country -- the great Soviet Union -- and the other fraternal socialist countries and to do everything to promote the close cohesion of the ranks of all fighters for peace, democracy and social progress.

Dear Leonid Ilich, on your jubilee day permit me wholeheartedly to wish you good health, long life and further great successes in your outstanding activity for the good of the great Soviet people and for the sake of defending and consolidating peace and security all over the world and of the triumph of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

[Signed] Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

Turkey's Evren Greets Brezhnev

PM061135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Greetings message to L.I. Brezhnev from Turkish leader K. Evren under the general headline: "Cordial Congratulations and Greetings"]

[Text] To his excellency L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I am pleased to extend to you on your 75th birthday my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your health, happiness and further success.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the conviction that, thanks to your valuable contribution, the friendly and good-neighborly relations which exist between our countries will continue to develop.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey

Diplomatic Missions Message

LD251414 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS -- The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow have sent a congratulatory address to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The address was handed over today to Babken Sarkisov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for presentation to Leonid Brezhnev by the doyen of the diplomatic corps Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

More Birthday Messages

PM291303 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 December publishes on page 4 birthday messages to L.I. Brezhnev from the following parties and foreign dignitaries:

The Communist Party of India National Council; the Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee; the Executive Committee of the Board of the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden and Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Board of the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden; Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela Central Committee; Rigoberto Padilla Rush, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras; (A. Vassalo), general secretary of the Communist Party of Malta; Gen Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party; Willy Brandt; Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC; Urho Kekkonen; Karl Carstens, president of the FRG; Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League; and Abdus Sattar, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Finland's Koivisto

PM061349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Greetings message to L.I. Brezhnev from Finland's acting president, M. Koivisto, under the general headline: "Cordial Congratulations and Greetings"]

[Text] To his excellency Mr L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the Finnish state I have the honor to congratulate you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on your 75th birthday and to wish you every success in your work for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and in the interests of international cooperation.

On this momentous day in your life we Finns note in particular the active posture maintained by you regarding the development of friendly Finnish-Soviet relations. On the firm foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid and through the joint efforts of their leaders and their peoples, many-sided relations of friendship and cooperation which have proven their usefulness to both our peoples have been built between our countries. Valuing particularly highly your personal contribution to this positive development, I would like to assure you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Finnish side will under any conditions continue to work actively for the all-around development of good-neighborly relations between our countries.

[Signed] Mauno Koivisto, prime minister and acting president of the Republic of Finland

INDIAN PUBLICATION MARKS BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY

PM290807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] Delhi, 18 Dec -- "India's True Friend" -- This is the title of a book published here to mark the 75th birthday of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has been published by one of the leading Indian publishing houses -- Ellaid Publishers Private Limited.

The book's foreword points out that L.I. Brezhnev has won international recognition as an indefatigable fighter for the preservation and strengthening of peace and the development of equitable mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples. The Soviet leader has made an inestimable contribution to broadening and deepening the multifaceted friendly ties between the USSR and India. "L.I. Brezhnev is known in India as a sincere and loyal friend of our country and enjoys a tremendous respect," the foreword emphasizes. "We highly value the Soviet leader's services in developing Indian-Soviet relations. We wish L.I. Brezhnev new successes in his fruitful activity for the sake of ensuring the planet's peaceful future and further rapprochement between the peoples of our two countries."

The book opens with a biography of L.I. Brezhnev. It familiarizes the reader in detail with the path that he has traveled in life -- from being a metallurgical plant worker to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Soviet state.

"L.I. Brezhnev belongs to a generation which grew up and was tempered in the period of the Soviet people's selfless struggle to consolidate the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to create a new socialist society," the book states. "He was always in the midst of the masses, whatever post he held. It is no surprise, therefore, that his biography reflects the heroic history of the Soviet Union. The life and activity of L.I. Brezhnev -- a true patriot and internationalist -- is a graphic example of devoted service to his socialist motherland. A native of the working class who knows from his own experiences what war is like, L.I. Brezhnev devotes all his strength and energy to the cause of preserving peace on earth."

"The peoples of the world know L.I. Brezhnev well as a politician and leader who has done a great deal for his country," the book cites the words of Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi. "The Indian people also respect the Soviet leader and consider him their friend. L.I. Brezhnev has made a tremendous contribution to making Indian-Soviet friendship an important stabilizing factor in international life. The peoples of India will continue to welcome all steps taken by the Soviet Union under the wise leadership of President L.I. Brezhnev with a view to easing international tension and strengthening trust and stability in the world."

The book cites statements by leading Indian politicians and public figures evaluating highly L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to the struggle to avert the threat of a new war, for disarmament, to develop the detente process and to strengthen Soviet-Indian relations.

A long chapter in the book tells of L.I. Brezhnev's role in strengthening and broadening the relations of traditional friendship between the USSR and India.

Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India at the modern stage are inseparable from L.I. Brezhnev's name. Together with our country's outstanding leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi he is the architect of Soviet-Indian friendship, whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin and the October Revolution. L.I. Brezhnev's visits to India in 1961, 1973 and 1980 were historic milestones on the path of developing friendly ties between the USSR and India. Each visit raised the relations between our countries to a qualitatively new level, opened up broad prospects for their further strengthening and deepening and made a tremendous contribution to the cause of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

ESTONIAN OPPOSITION PLANS FURTHER PROTESTS

PM071525 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Jan 82 p 10

[Staffan Teste report: "Estonian Opposition Has Not Given Up -- New Strikes Planned"]

[Text] Estonian dissidents are planning to follow up last year's strike action with 30 minutes' silence and work stoppage on 4 January this year. The authorities in Estonia have not failed to show their disapproval of the actions in Tallinn in December. Four arrests and several dismissals were one of the responses, exile sources have reported.

In mid-November DAGENS NYHETER was able to reveal that leaflets were being distributed in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, calling on the population to stop work and remain silent between 1000 hours and 1030 hours on 1 December and on the first working day of every month thereafter, that is, 4 January 1982 and so on.

According to the leaflets the action was said to be a protest against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, for which Estonian schoolboys among others could be conscripted.

The leaflets also said that exports of foodstuffs from the country should be halted. The Soviet Union today exports large quantities of food to Vietnam to support the country's military presence in Kampuchea, to Afghanistan to ensure supplies during the current fighting and to Poland where the food supply situation is becoming increasingly acute.

The leaflets said also that reforms were needed in the country.

The publication of reports that the leaflets were being distributed and that their contents were common knowledge in Tallinn caused the Soviet authorities to strike.

Traditional dissidents in Tallinn who were in no way behind the leaflets and who considered the idea to have been presented too early, were taken in for questioning by the authorities.

Heikki Ahonen, 26, was one of those arrested by the authorities. Three days later he was taken to an isolation hospital with a diagnosis of meningitis. However, his condition improved rapidly and he was released 18 December.

It is still not known who are behind the leaflets, but it is said to be a newly formed Estonian opposition group.

Four persons are under arrest in Tallinn's central prison accused of having distributed the leaflets -- accusations which could lead to a sentence for a first offense of anti-Soviet activities of 3-4 years in a prison camp. Sentences just as severe as those the Polish military regime are passing on Polish strike activists.

Despite the fact that foreign journalists -- those few who made it to Tallinn with the authorities' blessing or succeeded in getting there -- were unable to observe any major strike activity on 1 December, Estonian exile sources are now reporting that many people took part more or less actively.

Several people have also been dismissed because they made propaganda for or through their behavior showed that they supported the action at their places of work. An Estonian doctor and engineer are among those dismissed.

Despite events in Poland it is reported that the leaflets continue to be distributed in Tallinn and the republic's second city, Tartu. The army's purges in neighboring Poland have also shaken opposition figures in Estonia. As recently as a year ago they sent a telegram of congratulations to Lech Walesa.

Despite all this new actions are being planned for 4 January. It is said that Estonian schoolchildren in particular are prepared to demonstrate their dissatisfaction.

On 1 December behavior was extremely cautious in Tallinn's schools. Many teachers showed films during the half-hour between 1000 and 1030. They did not want to run the risk of their pupils' sitting in silence and not responding when spoken to.

Before 1 December schoolchildren had also stated that if Russian was on the timetable during the half-hour in question they would absent themselves from the class.

In some schools outdoor activities were simply organized on the morning in question to avoid any possible conflicts.

Estonian exile circles in Stockholm are now reporting that schoolchildren in Estonia intend to continue with some form of action on 4 January despite the arrests by the authorities and increased countermeasures. Even though events in Poland are a deterrent they do not prevent Estonian nationalists from continuing to protest against the present conditions.

JEWISH, UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST TIES SCORED

PM071521 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russia on 25 December publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word Lvov-dated article by Nikolay Toropovskiy under the headline "The Man Who Went Over to the Fascist Police Now Sides With the Provocateur," concerning "reports in the foreign press on the increasingly close unity between Zionists and Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists." Noting the Ukrainian nationalists' hostility to the Jews during World War II, Toropovskiy cites the cases of Ukrainian nationalist activists in Britain and the United States who were allegedly involved in the persecution and killing of Jews in occupied Lvov, when they worked for the occupying "police force." He asserts that their alliance today is based on "fierce hatred of the ideas of communism and of the Soviet Union," and goes on to discuss the role of "Zionist leaders" in emigre Ukrainian nationalist organizations responsible for organizing demonstrations "in defense of the so-called 'innocent, persecuted Soviet Jews'" and to name various organizations in which the two groups cooperate.

YEREVAN GORISPOLKOM DISCUSSES 5-YEAR PLAN

GF271330 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Summary from poor reception] The Eighth Session of the Yerevan Gorispolkom was held in Yerevan yesterday. Yerevan Gorispolkom Chairman Murad Muradyan addressed the session on the agenda, which included Yerevan's 1981-85 social and economic development plan, Yerevan's 1982 social and economic development plan, the completion of the 1981 economic plan, Yerevan's planned budget for 1982 and the achievement of the 1980 government budget targets. Armenian SSR Gosplan Chairman (G.S. Sagoyah), addressed the session and discussed the first item on the agenda.

The budget allocated for economic development in Yerevan for the 1981-85 5-year plan will total R2.21 billion. New residential sites on an area of 2.1 million cubic meters will be constructed and a total of R(?100) million will be allocated for the construction of economic institutions. Also, a large budget will be allocated for health care and education in Yerevan.

Armenian Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission Chairman (Grisha Movsesyan) addressed the session with a report on Yerevan's 1982 budget plan and the 1980 budget achievements. The session also reviewed suggestions made by Armenian Planning and Budget Commission Chairman (Vladimir Afhasyan) as well as various party organizational matters. Yerevan Gorkom First Secretary Leonid Nersesyan and Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman Oganess Bagdasaryan were also present at the session. New economic measures were recommended by the session aimed at developing Yerevan's economy. This marked the conclusion of the Yerevan Gorispolkom's Eighth Session.

SEMINAR ON PARTY ORGANIZATION COMPLETED

WA081458 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 13 December publishes on page three a 350-word RATAU article on a seminar for chiefs of gorkom and raykom organizational departments conducted by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Higher Party School. Among those speaking to the seminar participants were I.A. Mozgovoy, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo and member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. According to the article, "great attention" was devoted to questions of increasing the role of primary party organizations; further strengthening the activity of party committees in the selection, distribution and education of cadres; and the strengthening of party ranks.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE HELD IN SAMARKAND

GF231607 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] A routine conference of trade unions was held in Samarkand today. The conference passed a resolution on mobilization of collective work to meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Comrade Rakhimov, Samarkandskiy Obkom first secretary, read a report at the conference.

'ACADEMIC COUNCIL' LAUDS BREZHNEV WORKS

PM231249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Adding to the Treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] An extended session of the Academic Council of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism held in Moscow on 17 December was devoted to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

A report "L.I. Brezhnev on the CPSU's Ideological Work in Present-day Conditions" was delivered by Acad A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The report and the scientific reports displayed the activity of our party, the Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the elaboration of the problems of Leninist teaching on the party, the CPSU's historical experience, the socioeconomic and political development of Soviet society at the stage of mature socialism and the party's international policy.

The works, speeches and articles of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, it was stated at the session, are permeated with the spirit of Leninism and Leninist methodology. They enrich Marxist-Leninist teaching with important new conclusions and tenets. The name of L.I. Brezhnev is associated with the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism and with the profound analysis of the social processes taking place in Soviet society, the growth in the CPSU's leading role in communist building, the development of the political system of society and the party's tasks in ideological education work. An important place is occupied by the summarizing of the experience of world socialism and its heroic role in mankind's destinies and by the struggle for peace and social progress.

DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS USSR NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

PM071255 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 2

[Article of F. Sapozhnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, under the rubric "Frontiers of Scientific and Technical Progress" and the headline "Nuclear Power: Stages of Growth"]

[Text] Today the total installed capacity of nuclear power stations in the world is over 120 gigawatts. They provide about 6 percent of all electricity generated, and by 1985 the figure will reach 15 percent. The nuclear power industry is developing at a particularly rapid rate in our country, where AES capacities almost trebled during the 10th 5-Year Plan and it is intended to commission 24-25 gigawatts of new capacities during the 11th 5-Year Plan. They will generate 220-225 billion kilowatt-hours (about 12 percent of all energy) in 1985. Plans have also been drawn up for the long term; the first stage in their implementation envisages increasing total AES capacities to 100 gigawatts.

What necessitates such high AES development rates? Above all the indisputable advantages of nuclear power stations compared with thermal stations. Nuclear reactors do not consume organic fuel, which is in short supply. There is no need to load railroad transport with many millions of tons of coal to ensure their operation. Let us note that nowadays fuel shipments from the east to the west, to consumers, constitute up to 40 percent of railroad freight turnover. The construction of AESes in the European part of the USSR, where the requisite increase in basic energy capacities cannot be secured by further increasing the utilization of hydroelectric power resources, seems particularly urgent. Finally, AESes are most in line with contemporary ecological demands -- they do not consume atmospheric oxygen or pollute the environment with ash, sulfur and other harmful products. And research has actually shown that the burning of solid fuel in a thermal power station release more biologically harmful radiation into the atmosphere than the operation of an AES does.

Thus the advantages of nuclear power are indisputable. The need for its intensive development is clear. The main avenues for improving the sector have been determined. I will mention the main ones: organizing the flow line construction of AESes, increasing the unit capacity of reactors and, finally, assimilating fast breeder reactors. The latter is especially urgent today. "...The nuclear power industry, fast breeder reactors included, is to be rapidly developed," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress said. Why is this?

The point is that there are two types of nuclear reactors -- so-called thermal or slow reactors, and fast breeder reactors. In the former instance the neutrons released as a result of the fission of, for instance, a Uranium-235 nucleus are artificially slowed. In the process the energy from nuclear fission is converted into thermal energy, which, by means of an acceptor (water or steam), is transmitted to a turbine driving a generator of electrical current.

For a number of technical reasons, this method of converting nuclear energy remained the main one in world practice for over 20 years. It is on this principle that the reactors of widely known AESes -- Novovoronezhskaya, Leningradskaya, Kurskaya, Chernobylskaya and others -- operate. During this time the unit capacities of thermal reactors increased considerably. Thus 1-gigawatt power blocks using RBMK-1000 [initials stand for high power boiler reactor] reactors are operating successfully at the Leningradskaya, Kurskaya and Chernobylskaya AESes.

However, life is making qualitatively new demands today. One of the most important of these is the substantial saving of nuclear fuel. In modern thermal reactors uranium is only 1-2 percent utilized. They use the Uranium-235 isotope, and natural uranium contains only 0.7 percent of that isotope. The other 99.3 percent is Uranium-238, which does not react with thermal neutrons. How can this be used? The solution is to assimilate fast breeder reactors, in which the uranium is fully utilized. Moreover, the reaction provides a new nuclear fuel in the shape of plutonium.

The advantages are self-evident. But in order to realize them, a whole series of technical problems had to be solved. The point is that with fast breeder reactors the thermal stress in the active zone is dozens of times greater than it is with slow neutron reactors. Difficulties arise with regard to organizing the heat exchange and choosing a substance that is capable of operating at such high thermal stresses and at the same time does not slow the neutrons. Molten sodium is now used as this substance. This coolant has the most advantageous physical characteristics, but a complex problem arises when it is used: when it is transferring heat to water, liquid sodium must not come into contact with it at any point. And over 1,000 tons of liquid sodium will be circulating in each reactor. The design and precision of manufacture of the equipment must be such as to prevent the smallest leak.

The creation of such equipment proved to be within the capabilities of our designers and technologists. The first experimental industrial BN-350 fast breeder reactor has been in operation since 1973 in the city of Shevchenko. It powers three 50,000-kilowatt turbogenerators and produces heat for demineralizing water. Last year the world's first 600-megawatt fast breeder reactor was commissioned at the Beloyarskaya AES. Reactors of this type with a capacity of 0.8 and 1.6 gigawatts are already being created. The future of the power industry certainly belongs to them.

Nonetheless, AESes with thermal reactors will also be constructed on an increasing scale in the immediate future. The USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences have approved a targeted comprehensive program for 1981-85 for the creation of thermal and fast breeder nuclear reactors to produce electricity and heat.

The most efficient way to fulfill this program, as was stressed at last July's conference on nuclear power industry questions at the CPSU Central Committee, is to organize the flow line construction of AESes. To put it figuratively, AESes in our country are being placed on the production line. Standard AES designs with a capacity of 4-6 gigawatts each have now been formulated and accepted for construction. One such design, which will be employed repeatedly, is based on utilizing a reactor installation of 1-gigawatt VVER-1000 [initials stand for water-moderated water cooled power reactor] vessel reactors. Such a reactor has now been commissioned at the Novovoronezhskaya AES.

The aforementioned standardized design envisages using standard structures, standardized equipment and particular methods of carrying out construction and installation work. This will make it possible to construct an AES working at full capacity in 8-10 years; it will be 4-5 years after the start of construction before the first reactor power block is commissioned, and subsequent power blocks will be commissioned at 12-month intervals. Up to 30 nuclear electricity, and heat and electricity stations are to be constructed in the current decade.

Of course, even with construction on this scale, questions of reliability and safety are still to the fore. Any adverse impact by AESes on the environment must be precluded. It has to be said that a very great deal has been done in our country in this field. In designing AESes it is planned to use modern automatic safety circuits and instruments. Incidentally, the design specifies that AES structural components must be proof against earthquakes of force 7, which may occur in the European part of the USSR once in 10,000 years. The equipment is designed to be proof against force 9 earthquakes.

In discussing the peaceful use of nuclear power, there is another avenue that must be mentioned. I refer to heat supplies for industrial enterprises and apartment blocks in big cities. The use of nuclear heat supply stations for this purpose would ensure a great saving of organic fuels, which are in short supply. They can supply heat for a city of 300,000-400,000 people, which would otherwise require the burning of 300-400 tons of fuel oil in TETS furnaces each day. Moreover, nuclear heat is considerably cheaper than heat produced by boilers using organic fuel. Construction of a pilot nuclear heat supply station has been started in Gorkiy. The implementation of the plans for developing nuclear heat supply will enable us to save a quantity of oil.

The nuclear power industry is a forward-looking sector. Each step in its development shows us more features of the civilization of the future.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON POWER INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM071627 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 22 December carries on page 2, under the headline "Economical Power Industry," a 1,800-word article by Yu. Semenov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, on ways of improving the efficiency of nonnuclear power stations. Semenov describes the "comprehensive modernization of the majority of existing power blocks" as the "primary task" of the ministry's technical services and cites the "fairly large pool of uneconomical equipment" still operating in the sector as "the chief reason why our thermal stations have overconsumed more than 1 million tons of ideal fuel this year." "Obsolete and worn out units are being replaced with new units only slowly -- 1 percent per year. We are lagging considerably behind other sectors of industry in this respect," he laments.

Another avenue for increasing efficiency identified by Semenov is the commissioning of "heat supply power blocks capable of rapidly meeting the peak thermal workload" while consuming less fuel than the "uneconomical small boilers" which they will replace. However, he complains that the heat supply capacity demanded of projected TETS installations is "often overstated," leading to underutilization and inefficiency. Furthermore, does not allocate the Ministry of Power and Electrification the full amount of pipes" for the construction of heat supply networks, and in any case there are as yet no "efficient methods of protecting the pipes from corrosion" and thermal insulation is unsatisfactory.

Semenov goes on to note the problems caused for the power industry by the decline in the quality of coal. The damage caused to the national economy by this, he says, "exceeds the 'saving' of capital investments in the coal industry from not enriching the fuel at the places where it is mined." He calls for an "expansion of the network of enrichment enterprises" in coal basins and demands "rigorous monitoring everywhere of the quality of coal intended for pulverized combustion in power and heat and power stations."

CONSTRUCTION OF W. EUROPEAN GAS PIPELINE BEGUN

LD072242 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Construction of a major gas pipeline that will link Siberia with Western Europe has begun. The minister of the gas industry, Vasily Dinkov, told a Radio Moscow correspondent that it is estimated that the 4,650 kilometer long trunk line will cost 15 billion dollars to build. Its construction is to be completed by the end of 1983. The line will supply gas to Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. The annual production is to be 40 billion cubic meters for 25 years after the gas line is commissioned. Western countries will furnish part of the gas technology for this project.

MINERS' WAGES TO INCREASE 25 PERCENT IN 1982

LD071812 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Miners' Union has completed its conference in Moscow. The conference analyzed the social and economic results of the industry's development in the past 5 years. Over that period the wages of miners grew by an average 18 percent. This year their wages will be increased by 25 percent. The prices of consumer goods will remain stable. The conference elected a new executive of the union which has a membership of 2 and 1/2 million.

COAL INDUSTRY TU CONGRESS ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD080010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] On 7 January the 13th Congress of the Coal Industry Trade Union Workers ended in Moscow.

The report by the trade union central committee and the speeches of its delegates noted that in the last 5-year plan the extraction of coal and shales has increased, new production capacities have been put into operation, and many pits and opencast mines have been reconstructed. At the same time the congress expressed concern at the fact that in recent years the industry has been working under great strain. The duty of the trade union organizations, the congress stressed, is to mobilize the labor collectives toward the certain fulfillment of the goals set for the industry in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the work of the congress were Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other leading figures. A new central committee of the trade union, auditing commission and delegates to the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions were elected. Comrade Srebnny was elected chairman of the central committee of the trade union at the plenum.

GEOLOGY MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON USE OF MINERALS

PM071523 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 29 December carries on page 2 a 1,800-word Moscow article entitled "Riches Awaiting Masters" by Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences A. Filko, chief of the USSR Ministry of Geology's Nonmetallic Minerals, Construction Materials and Mining-Chemical Raw Materials Administration. Filko asserts the "special urgency" of making "fuller, comprehensive use" of natural resources, especially of manufacturing by-products, and alleges that there are "considerable examples" of ministerial and departmental obstruction which prevents such exploitation. Filko calls for measures to ensure the improved use of minerals and for better "state control" of their rational use.

MONEY ALLOCATED FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD071830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decided that the basic money obtained as a result of holding the all-union communist subbotnik on 17 April last year, totalling R117 million, will be directed toward the construction of hospitals, children's sanatoria and children's homes. The construction will be carried out during the current 5-year plan. Over R110 million will be spent on the construction of children's preschool institutions. The new kindergartens and nurseries which are to be built in 1982-83 will provide 58,000 places. In 1982-85, R15 million has been set aside especially for veterans, and hospitals and out-patient clinics.

TRUD ASSESSES DAMAGE OF AZERBAIJAN EARTHQUAKE

PM071259 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 25 December publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word report from Ismailly, Azerbaijan SSR, by Yu. Dzhamalov under the headline "People Stronger Than the Elements" which begins: "In the Azerbaijan SSR's Ismaillynskiy Rayon over 2,000 buildings suffered as a result of an earthquake. The underground tremors are still continuing, and under these hard conditions everything is being done to return people's lives to normal conditions." Noting that the earthquake reached force 7-8, Dzhamalov reports the conclusion of the commission which surveyed all the rayon's villages to the effect that the majority of buildings were not quakeproof. The earthquake, which occurred on 30 November, caused no casualties, he continues, but "it must not be thought that people will manage rapidly to rid themselves of the difficulties: These losses are too vast." Tremors of force 4-5 may still occur. Finally, Dzhamalov describes the reconstruction work now underway and notes that, since it is believed that another major quake could occur in the same place within 14-15 years, a "strategic plan" based on research by a government commission has been compiled to predict such an earthquake.

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE COSMOS-1331 LAUNCHED 7 JAN

LD080736 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- The Soviet Union Thursday launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1331, to continue space research.

The initial period of revolution is 100.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 819 kilometres, the minimum distance is 776 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 74 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

SATELLITE BRINGS TV TO KUSTANAY FARMERS

PM301531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "News, Events, Facts": "Television Screen in Every Home"]

[Text] Kustanay -- The virgin land farmers of the Kozlov Grain Sovkhoz, the largest in the country, are having a pleasant pre-New Year housewarming. An Ekran station has been commissioned in the central complex and will receive television transmissions from Moscow via a communications satellite.

The news has not caught the virgin land farmers napping. The sovkhoz cooperative workers took orders for television sets from every machine operator and livestock raiser in good time and have delivered them to the houses.

SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION ARRIVES AT POLAR CAMP

LD011420 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Leningrad, 1 Jan, TASS -- Geologists from among the 27th Soviet antarctic expedition hoisted the flags of a new scientific season at the stations "Druzhnaya", "Schcheliya" and "Geolog" on the coast of the south polar Weddell Sea on the New Year's night. They arrived there on board the diesel electric ship "Vasiliy Fedoseyev".

The expedition's plans include the comprehensive exploration of vast territories in the little-explored part of western Antarctica, according to the expedition's director Garik Grikurov, a noted polar geologist. An air-borne laboratory fitted out with new remote-control sounding apparatus will be used in the exploration. Scientific groups on light-engined biplanes and powered sledges will make journeys to the difficult-of-access mountain ranges and stone ridges deep in the white continent's hinterland. At the same time a marine party will research from board the diesel electric ship "Vasiliy Fedoseyev" into the thick sedimentary measures in the shelf zone of Weddell Sea. The expedition is to work for two months.

BRIEFS

INFLUENZA VACCINE -- An influenza vaccine for all age groups has been developed at the Ufa Scientific and Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera [Imeni Mechnikov]. The new vaccine is absolutely harmless and the immunity which it creates is no less stable than any other. The institute will produce 500,000 doses of the new vaccine next year. Though this is a small amount, it is planned to increase the output of production tenfold from 1983 and to increase the output of the vaccine up to 5 million doses. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Dec 81 LD]

ARMENIAN CHEMICAL WASTE -- Scientists of the Yerevan Nayiri (?albumin) center are discovering new methods of processing chemical waste in various factories, which will be established mostly in Armenian machinery plants and various other Soviet factories. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 22 Dec 81 GF]